

Club seeks lease from Awqaf ministry

By Jihad Saqr

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—An Amman area sports club is negotiating a 30-year lease with the Ministry of Awqaf for 15,000 square metres of land sited one kilometre east of the Ministry of Interior Circle, the Jerusalem Star has learned. A contract is hoped to be signed early next week, sources said.

The club, whose name was not given, will build a mini-sports city on the land if it gets the lease. Negotiations centre on the ownership of the facilities to be built when the lease expires.

The sports city will include a world class football stadium and indoor basketball, handball and volleyball courts. In addition, there will be a large administration building with a swimming pool on its roof, a squash court and a gymnasium. A park and children's playground will also be built.

The club discussed a similar arrangement previously with another government department, but negotiations broke down after a few months.

The proposed new sports city will be the third of its kind in Jordan. Al-Husseini Youth City and Al-Ahli mini-sports city, which is under construction, are both bigger than the new one would be. However, if the club succeeds in getting the lease it might have the chance to add another 6,000 square metres, leased from Amman Municipality, to the original plot. This would make the new complex as large as the Ahli sports city, which covers 21,000 square metres.

Amman, Wihdat meet tomorrow in F.A. final



AMMAN (Star)—With the referee's final whistle on the match between Amman and Jazira Sunday, the names of the two final competitors for the F.A. Trophy on Friday were set. Wihdat, which qualified earlier by beating Ramtha, will meet Amman—the young club, formed only in 1976—in the final match of Jordan's second F.A. Trophy competition.

Wihdat beat Ramtha Sunday in a match that, although coolly played for the 90 minutes of regular time, heated up when the scoreless tie went into overtime. In two extra periods, the two teams faced each other in a cliffhanging penalty shootout reminiscent of the West Germany-France game in this year's World Cup. When the dust settled after the face-down, the highly popular Wihdat team was set to move to the final, with a 4-3 win over the northern club. Wihdat's goalkeeper, Basem Tayem, outshone all rivals as the star of the match.

Upset win. Amman club surprised all observers with its win over Jazira, last year's F.A. Trophy holder, in Sunday's semifinal. A header by Shawkat Aql-his 119th goal—was quite enough to put an end to the dull performance of both sides and send Amman's yellow-shirted footballers to the final: their greatest achievement in the club's short history.

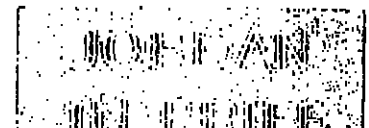
However, Wihdat—the team representing the large refugee camp south of the capital—is the favourite to take the trophy this year. That is, if Amman doesn't pull off any more magic tricks!

F.A. expels Jazira members

AMMAN (Star)—Three Jazira club members have been removed permanently from the Football Association (F.A.) roster for their involvement in riots that followed the Jazira-Amman match Sunday. Coach Ahmad Dibis physician Simon Halteh and goalkeeper Akram Da'oud were expelled Tuesday night, following a meeting of the F.A. board.

The F.A. also decided to suspend two Jazira strikers—Nabil Tali and Firas Qudhi—and Amman defender Mohammad Fakhri, for three months each, for their part in the disturbance.

The fighting started when the Jazira players and a fan attacked the referee at the end of the match, which Amman won.



• The Jordanian Boxing Championship will take place on 13 August according to Mohammad Obaidat, a member of the Jordan Boxing Federation (JBF). The championship will be open to the public and will include all boxing classes. It will be held at the Roman Amphitheatre in downtown Amman.

• The Saudi national boxing team will visit Jordan between 5-15 August to participate in two events. The first, which will be held on 8 August, will pit the Saudis against the Jordanian national team. In the second event, to be held on 11 August, the Saudis will face Jordan's military team.

• The Moroccan national women's volleyball team was ready to play when it arrived at Amman airport Sunday—but found nobody to play against. The team had come to participate in the Arab women's volleyball championship, which was scheduled to be held in Amman on 25 July. But because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Jordan Volleyball Federation (JVF) decided to postpone the competition.

For some reasons JVF failed to inform the Moroccans of the change, and the Moroccans found themselves in the right place at the wrong time.

• Jordan Weightlifting Federation (JWF) has set 16 August as the start of the Jordanian Open Weightlifting championship. A JWF official has announced that all the events will take place at the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman.

Italy lends World Cup to PLO

AMMAN (Star)—The Italian Football Federation (IFF) has decided to present the World Cup trophy, won by Italy in the 1982 World Cup matches, to the Palestine Liberation Organization for one week. The Italian offer is meant to honour "the heroic resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against the Israeli aggression on Lebanon," an IFF communiqué said.

Cyclists gear up for Irbid race

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—Jordan's first international-class bicycle race will be held at the end of this summer, according to Jordan Cycling Federation (JCF) officials.

The race, which will start and finish in the northern city of Irbid, will be open to the public. It is organized by JCF and the Arabi Club of Irbid. The Arabi Club has organized seven bicycle races in the past.

"The race aims at broadening the base of cycling in the north," JCF member Mohammad Najib Asfour said. The 22-kilometre race will start at Yarmouk University in Irbid, and will pass through the streets of Irbid, Hawara, Sarh and Hossan. It will traverse a special southern stage, noted for its rough track, before returning to the finish line at the university.

Tail advantage. Irbid's geography, in contrast with that of Amman, is relatively flat, which means that the taller, long-legged cyclists will have an advantage over their competitors. For them, the most difficult section will be a rough, hilly road in the final quarter, rising towards a military hospital.

The race will be sponsored by Asfour, a local agent for cycling equipment, which carries such brands as T.I.-RALEIGH, the famous British manufacturer. By backing such activities the company aims to promote "a sunny cycling future in Jordan," according to Asfour.

cording to Asfour, who is also the Asfour sports department manager. He said Jordan had all the elements of cycling success: talented youth, adequate facilities and appropriate geography.

"The hilly nature of Jordan" he



said, "means it can nurture international-class racers." He noted that champion racers tend to come from such countries as France, Switzerland and Belgium, thanks to their many races organized annually in these countries and passing through such mountainous features as the Alps. Racers from Arabian Gulf states have to travel long distances to find appropriate racing terrain—which, in Asfour's opinion, accounts for the pre-eminence of North Africans among Arab cyclists.

JCF already has plans for two more races, to encourage cycling in the central and southern regions of Jordan. Both races will take place in early 1983. But their exact dates are not yet set. One of them will take place around Amman, and other on the 337 kilometre route between the capital and Aqaba.

Exciting. Jordan racers have as inspiration this year's Tour de France, the one of the most important races in the world. This exciting race will be again this year by the Frenchman Bernard Hinault—now the winner in four out of five years. Starting in Switzerland, the Tour de France crosses Belgium into France, where most of its 22 gruelling stages are held before it ends in Paris. Each stage is at least 200 kilometres long, and many are quite difficult, especially in the mountainous south of France. For most Jordanian cyclists, it is a long uphill climb before they will reach that class!

The Jerusalem Star

«جرو سالم ستار» اسبوعية سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر «الدستور»

Vol 1, Number 2

Amman, 5 August 1982/16 Shawwal 1402

Price: Jordan 200 fils; Saudi Arabia, Qatar 3 riyals; UAE 3 dirhams; Kuwait, Bahrain 250 fils; Syria, Lebanon 3 pounds

\$40,000 goes to tourist company

By Salim Al-Ma'an

AMMAN—The cabinet has decided to give \$40,000 to the Danish Company Tjereborg which has been sending tourist groups to Aqaba during the winter season since 1978.

The year 1980-1981 saw a decline in the number of tourists visiting Aqaba due to the political situation in the region. Tjereborg then started a new drive to attract tourists to Aqaba and has achieved some success. The number of groups coming to Aqaba with Tjereborg has increased during the 1981-82 season.

The \$ 40,000 has been allocated to the company in accordance with an agreement under which the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities pays part of the costs involved in the publication of tourist material about Aqaba.

Bridges reported open for tourists

AMMAN—The Israeli ban on two-way tourist traffic across the Jordan River will soon be lifted, according to reports in the Israeli press.

Though no official statement has been made and no date given, tour operators in Europe and the United States have already been in touch with Jordan's Department of Tourism, with a view to resuming two-way trips.

The ban was imposed last autumn by Israel's ministry of defence, and was designed to stop charter "Holy Land" packages flying tourists on Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline from the U.S. or Europe to Amman, and touring sites in the occupied West Bank before returning to Amman for the flight out.

Israel's national carrier, El Al, had been complaining that Alia's inexpensive flights were unfair competition, and Israeli tour operators complained that parties coming from Jordan used only East Jerusalem buses and guides.

The ban has had only a minimal effect on Jordan's tourism. Tourism Director General Michael Harmaneh told the Jerusalem Star. To begin with, he said, the Holy Land packages ac-

(continued on page 10)

INSIDE

Page 8: Prominent Jews speak out against invasion

Page 13: Refugee time-bomb threatens Zia

Page 15: The true story of Queen Alia Airport

Page 20: Paraplegic artist defies all doubters

Page 27: Hemlines on the way back up

King Hussein's accession anniversary falls Thursday



AMMAN (Star)—Jordan celebrates next Thursday, 11 August, the 30th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

On this national holiday, Prime Minister Mudar Badran is expected to order all government departments, public offices and firms closed. On 11 August 1952, Hussein was declared King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. On 2 May 1953, when he came of age, the King assumed his constitutional rights.

U.S. anti-Israeli mood like war era

By Margi Bryant
Special to The Jerusalem Star

A GROUNDSWELL of public opinion in the United States—reminiscent of the movement against the Vietnam war—is beginning to challenge the administration's unquestioning support for Israel, says veteran Palestine lobbyist Hisham Sharabi.

In an exclusive interview with the Jerusalem Star, Sharabi—a member of the Palestine National Council and a lecturer at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.—spoke of "a significant change in the U.S. attitude."

(continued on page 10)

Governments will fall, Jerusalem mayor says

By Ahmad Dabbas

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

JERUSALEM MAYOR Rawhi Al-Khatib this week warned against the likelihood of the fall of governments, and other disturbances, in Arab countries as a result of their "lukewarm" attitude towards the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Calling for the creation of a unified Arab front against America in order to oppose that country's "direct aggression" against the Arab Nation, Khatib asserted that any decision on the Palestinian future and on the presence of the resistance forces in Lebanon rests only with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

(continued on page 12)

King, Queen return from U.K.

AMMAN (Petra)—His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, returned home Wednesday evening after a two-week visit to the United Kingdom during which he held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Also returning with the royal couple was Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shairil Zaid Ibn Shaker.

King Hussein and the Queen were received at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and his cabinet and a number of government and military officials.

Avert catastrophe, Hassan urges

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has warned against "a conflagration and/or further polarization undermining regional independence and national sovereignty" in the Middle East.

In an address to the Second World Balance of Power Conference, held recently in the United Kingdom, Hassan said he mourns the "lack of direction and decisiveness in the formation of Western, especially American policy" in the region.

In the final analysis, Hassan called for the "neutralization" of the Middle East to "avert catastrophe." The full text of his address appears on pages 6 and 7 of this week's Jerusalem Star.



A Lebanese boy salvages his boots from the rubble of a bombed-out building in Beirut this week (AP photo)

Reagan urges PLO withdrawal

Israel takes W. Beirut land
By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer and news agency reports

from West Beirut in a very short time.

In a statement released after a three-hour meeting of his top advisors over the Lebanese crisis, Reagan said, "Through governments which have direct contact with the PLO, I have expressed my strong conviction that the PLO must not delay further its withdrawal from Lebanon."

"At the same time, I have expressed to the government of Israel the absolute necessity of re-establishing and maintaining a strict cease-fire in place (continued on page 10)

Cultural centre nears completion

AMMAN—The U.K. construction firm George Wimpey International has won a tender to build the third stage of the Royal Cultural Centre, at the cost of JD 900,000. The near completion of the centre comes at the end of a long effort. The plan to set up the centre originated in 1974. The original idea was to call the project the Royal Theatre.

A local firm Shahin, worked on the project but faced some difficulties, and construction continued at a slow pace until 1980, when there was an urgent need to use the building for meetings of the 11th Arab summit conference, which convened in Amman in November 1981. Faced with the approaching summit, the government intensified its efforts to have the project implemented quickly by local companies. But due to technical problems, the local firms were unable to do the job within the set period. Therefore, the government tendered the job internationally, and Wimpey was chosen.

The first and second phases of the project have been completed, and work on the third stage is due to finish by the end of this year.

(continued on page 10)

Canadians protest to Israel

TEL AVIV (AP)—The Canadian government has filed two formal complaints with Israel within a week over what it claims is harassment of its ambassador in Beirut, a Canadian Embassy spokesman in Tel Aviv said this week.

Donald C. Sinclair, second secretary and vice-consul of the Tel Aviv embassy, said Ottawa is protesting Israeli searches of Ambassador Theodore J. Arcand's car when he crosses between West and East Beirut, and bombings near his official residence in the Western sector.

Canada's ambassador to Israel, Joseph S. Stanford, delivered the first complaint to the foreign ministry on 22 July protesting the car searches and bombing of West Beirut that damaged Arcand's apartment. The second complaint was delivered Wednesday after the apartment was gutted by fire and blast damage in another bombing, Sinclair said.

Israel promised Stanford immediate inquiries into the complaints, but Canada has received no official note from them over the matter Sinclair said.

Arcand is the only Western ambassador who has stayed in West Beirut during the Israeli onslaught, but he has moved his wife and son to safer ground in the Eastern sector. He said in Beirut that he has a responsibility to look after Canadian citizens and to report political information back to Ottawa.

Holiday Inn

DISCO REOPENING

HOLIDAY INN ANNOUNCES THE REOPENING OF REGINA'S DISCO

Come On In Where The Action Is

The Jerusalem Star

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Company (Ad-Dustour)

Director General & Editor-in-Chief
Mahmoud El-Sherif
Responsible Editor
Abdel Salam El Tarawneh
Editor
Masaz D. Shukayr

Managing Editor
Steven K. Ross

Managing Director
Tawfiq Kiwan

Advertising Manager
Youssef Ammani

Editorial, Administration & Advertising offices: AD-DUSTOUR Building, Al Hussein Ibn Ali Street, Shmameh, Amman, Jordan.

P.O. BOX 591 TELEPHONES 64153/4, 67177/8/9, 69153/4 TELEX 21392 MEDIA JO.

Copyright of all material reserved. Reproduction is permitted only by arrangement.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Jordan JD 10,000; Arab Countries JD 10,000 (plus postage); All other countries JD 830.00 or the equivalent in convertible currencies (plus postage)

Editorial

America and the Palestinian reality

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE, that President Reagan should, at last, feel angry at the horrible destruction his "strategic allies", the Israelis, are inflicting on Beirut, and that he should "lose patience" at their repeated violations of the cease-fire and their denial of vital supplies and services to the besieged city. It cannot be verified with certainty whether President Reagan reacted the way he did merely because, as a human being, he could not afford to keep silent over such barbaric actions, which have outraged the entire world, or whether he felt the Israeli behaviour has exceeded all reasonable limits and become embarrassing for the U.S., and therefore should be tenderly renounced in order to salvage whatever is left of America's credibility in the world.

What is certain, however, is that Mr. Reagan's objectives in Lebanon (assuming he is genuinely anxious to bring peace to that tortured country) are repeatedly frustrated by his tactics. As an example of this self-defeating policy, the U.S. government's stubborn refusal to "link" the PLO's withdrawal from West Beirut with a gesture—a mere gesture—from Washington that it acknowledges the national aspirations of the Palestinian people, is making that withdrawal difficult, and consequently prolonging the crisis the Americans claim they are trying to solve.

Chairman Arafat, in a clear attempt to facilitate such a recognition by Washington, declared in his now famous document that he accepts "all U.N. resolutions pertaining to Palestine." The Franco-Egyptian draft resolution presented

for discussion at the U.N. Security Council was another step in the same direction. But the U.S. does not see the signals. It prefers to look at the Middle East through Israeli binoculars. Therefore the only response it could give to Arafat's gesture was the traditional Israeli-conceived theory, namely that it would not recognise the Palestinian national rights until the PLO recognised Israel's right to exist... etc. As if the Israelis, and not the Palestinians, are the ones who are threatened with annihilation, and face the prospect of becoming an "endangered species" in the Middle East.

For 35 years now, the U.S. has been playing for time, devising all kinds of scapegoats, and hiding behind all sorts of flimsy pretexts in order to avoid facing the Palestinian reality in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This dangerous game has caused the peoples of the area—Jews and Arabs alike—unspeakable suffering, committed the Middle East to permanent state of war and violence, and harmed the image and the interests of America in the Middle East.

It is becoming crystal clear that neither the present Lebanese deadlock, nor the Palestinian problem can be solved by an evasive policy which ignores the facts, and subscribes to Mr. Begin's wishful thinking and dangerous designs. Recognition of Palestinian rights requires boldness and courage.

The Americans have often sermonized to others about the importance of "courage" as an essential ingredient in the making of peace in the Middle East. How fitting it would be for the Americans themselves to set the example, and take the lead!

QUOTES

"Israel's actions, its attitudes, its complexes, its hostility—these are the problems for the entire area, and eventually for Israel. Israel's existence is no longer a question". His Majesty King Hussein.

"Israel's invasion of Lebanon cannot be justified by anything. Palestinians too have the right to self-determination". Francis Pym, British Foreign Secretary.

"I would be ready to travel without delay to the martyred land of Lebanon, for the cause of peace." Pope John Paul II.

"I advise you (Arafat) to commit suicide rather than accept disgrace. Your suicide will immortalise the cause of Palestine for future generations." Muammar Qaddafi, Libyan leader.

"We must remind you, brother Muammar, of the meetings we have held. If what we had agreed on had been implemented the enemy would not dare to do what he has done." PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat.

"I am ready to accept a Palestinian government-in-exile. I did not say that all the PLO can come to Egypt". Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

"I think this has happened because the great majority of Israelis have become convinced by our official propaganda that the PLO does not want peace". Uri Avneri, Israeli journalist and former member of the Knesset.

"We are ready to live in any part of Palestine from which the Israelis withdraw, or which will be liberated". Yasser Arafat.

"There is no sense of international community any more". Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations.

"The Arab nation has fallen into a deep slumber, dreaming happy dreams, blind, deaf and dumb to the world". Yasser Arafat.

"For us poverty is freedom. The less we have, the more we can give". Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

"I like to eat with nice people, to drink with nice people and to sleep with a clear conscience". Lord Denning, retiring Master of the Rolls.

"When conquerors have taken over another country, the last three things the conqueror will give up — not necessarily in this order — are their religion, their cooking and their language". Charles Berlitz, linguist.

OFFICIAL

• His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday sent a cable to the president of Switzerland on the occasion of the Swiss national day.

• His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday delegated Youssef Bouran, the secretary general of the Royal Court, to convey his condolences to the Kraishan family on the death of the late Ibrahim Kraishan.

• His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Tuesday sent a cable to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, in which he condemned the car bombing of the Ministry of Planning in Baghdad.

• Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin received in his office on Tuesday the Omani ambassador in Amman.

• A royal decree was issued Tuesday approving the establishment of the Mu'ta University savings fund. Another royal decree was issued approving the titles of employees and the work programme of the department of city village and building planning of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

JD 2.5 million increase in studio project considered

Cabinet approves additional WFP contribution

By Salim Al Ma'ani
Special to The Jerusalem Star

AMMAN—The cabinet has approved an increase in the Jordanian government's contribution to the World Food Programme (WFP) to \$75,000 during 1983-1984. The increase had been recommended by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin in a memorandum to the Prime Ministry.

Most of the countries benefiting from the programme are trying to increase their contributions, Dudin said. These contributions are considered only a symbolic participation, since those countries' total contributions make up only a very small percentage of the resources of the programme.

WFP official Hamadi Ibn Suleiman, who is in charge of the Near East and North Africa within the programme, recently visited Jordan. He expressed the hopes of the staff of the programme that the government of Jordan could increase its WFP contribution.

Dudin also asserted that a growth in WFP resources was a positive sign within a world campaign conducted by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, to reinforce the resources of the programme and its role in Third World development.

The WFP has agreed this year to grant emergency aid of 5,400 tonnes of wheat, valued at \$1,393 million, for three months to compensate wheat farmers for drought losses. The possibility of renewal is open.

The minister of agriculture also mentioned that the third phase of the highlands development programme, now being implemented in Jordan, will be submitted to the committee on food aid and programmes policy, which will meet during October. The WFP's contribution in this stage is expected to be at least \$10 million.

Studio project. Meanwhile, The Jerusalem Star learned that the cabinet is studying a technical report on tenders submitted for the construction of a new programming and news department, together with studios, at the Hashemite Kingdom Broadcasting Service (Radio Jordan). Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh has requested an

appropriation of an additional JD 2.5 million for the project.

The project comes within the five-year-plan (1981-1985) in which 112.2 million were appropriated for it upon the recommendation of the British technical consultants and with the approval of the National Planning Council. JD 500,000 of the total cost of the project is appropriated in the budget for 1982.

The study of this project had started in 1980, but when tenders were opened it appeared that the lowest offer was in the area of JD 4.5 million, with a period of delivery of two years. Under these circumstances it was impossible to initiate the project.

In his report, Abu Odeh asserted that this project is urgently needed for the sake of broadcasting performance, because any delay means higher costs. He recommended the appropriation of the additional amount so that the project could start as early as possible.

This matter was approved by the development committee and the projects committee, which noted that the present radio buildings, including studios, were constructed in 1958.

Beirut siege, legal difficulties block bid to adopt war homeless

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—Efforts to find new homes in Jordan for young Lebanese and Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon have run around due to legal obstacles as well as the difficulty of conditions in Lebanon at present, the Jerusalem Star has learned.

Minister of Social Development In'am Al-Mufti, contacted by the Jerusalem Star, said that the International Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has told the Jordanian authorities that attempts by Jordanian individuals and institutions to adopt homeless children in Lebanon could not bear fruit at this time. The Red Cross and UNICEF cited various difficulties due to the present situation, notably the blockade on Beirut and the impossibility of completing the necessary legal procedures for adoption, as the obstacles to the attempts.

Jordan had enquired about the possibility of adoption "upon the request of voluntary committees and citizens who wish to adopt and care for the children," Mufti said. She praised the groups and individuals for their "humane and patriotic" gesture, and said that public and private bodies would be fully ready to care for any children that might come to Jordan when these difficulties are overcome.

Despite the obstacles to the adoption attempt, Mufti added, financial aid that has been collected during a government fund-raising campaign has managed to find its way into the hands of the appropriate relief agencies in Lebanon. She mentioned in particular the agencies responsible for the welfare of Palestinian refugees, and said a large part of the Jordanian aid was being sent to the Islamic Orphanage in Beirut, which is now caring for 3,000 homeless children.

Poor pay and benefits seen driving civil servants to the private sector

AMMAN (Star)—A recently published Civil Service Bureau study of Civil Service job-leavers notes that, due to the greater benefits of private employment, more people are now leaving government service than ever before. The trend is accelerating and will continue to do so, the report says, unless something is done to improve civil servants' lot.

Out of 1,543 civil servants who left their jobs during the period from 1 January to 30 September 1981, 426 were resignations, the study says. The rest left for other reasons, such as dismissal, retirement or death. Among the reasons given for the resignations, some were due to such relatively innocent matters as marriage and family care, and secondment.

Those who resigned usually gave such reasons as the availability of better opportunities and the wish to improve their situation; the lack of desire to renew an expired contract, and salaries and benefits unbefitting the job. Other causes of resignation include medical reasons, misunderstanding with the administration, joining the family or the household abroad, completion of higher education and special reasons, not stated in the resignation letter.

Of the 426 civil servants who resigned during the first nine months of 1981, 38.5 per cent were General Secondary Certificate holders; 29.8 per cent held university degrees; 23.1 per cent, certificates below the secondary level and 8.6 per cent diplomas. Women accounted for 24 per cent of the resignations.

According to job categories, 55.8 per cent of the resigning employees were members of the Civil Service classification system; 31 per cent were unclassified monthly employees, and 13.2 per cent were contract workers. The great majority of the resigners — 71.8 per cent — had been in service more than one year, but less than five.

More of the same. The study commented on the large number of job-leaving staff, especially from the Ministry of Education. Out of the total of 1,543, that ministry had 785 job-leavers, of various qualifications and specialties. Low pay, not in step with the cost of living, was said to be the cause behind most resignations. More to the study, due to continuing inflation and the private sector's quick response to cost of living changes.

Civil servants naturally wish to achieve a better standard of living, and to secure an income capable of paying for their children's education and other needs, the study said. With Jordan's

progressive economic development the number of private employers capable of attracting well trained staff has grown steadily; and the foreign private sector is increasingly willing to employ educated Jordanians.

Regardless of the availability or non-availability of alternative employers, some of the best-educated staff — professionals such as doctors, engineers, pharmacists, lawyers and accountants — can easily earn a better income by self-employment.

At the top of the list of measures the

study recommended to stem this attrition are better pay and "moral incentives" for civil servants. This, observers say, is seen as an urgent necessity if a serious deterioration in the quality of services to the public is to be avoided.

There are few other recommendations; they include developing members' training and abilities by sending them abroad for training courses or scholarship study; and better access to such "fundamental requirements" as medical insurance, Social Security and housing benefits.

by Lella G. Deeb
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Arab countries, including Jordan, produce only 50% of their total food requirements derived directly from agricultural and animal production, says Mr. Marwan Dudin, Jordanian Minister of Agriculture, and the situation is growing progressively worse. A 1975 study showed that the deficit in grains in the Arab world was 11.1 million tons, and with the present 2.75% rate of increase in population, by the year 2000 the deficit will be 26.1 million tons. According to the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, there is an urgent need to spend U.S. \$47.6 billion between now and the year 2000 in direct investment in agriculture for food.

This appalling situation requires immediate and direct action, continues Dudin. "We, as Arab technocrats, have not yet succeeded in influencing the process of political decision-making in this area, but we have managed to alert the leadership to the shortage in food production."

Authorities, world wide are becoming more aware of the food security issue. The Arab countries in their present situation are extremely vulnerable. Our rate of population growth is double that of agricultural and animal production, which fact particularly concerns Dudin, as well as other Arab agriculturalists. They are attempting, through the AOAD, to get the leadership, at the highest level, not only to be alerted to the situation of food but to become aware that immediate steps must be taken to alleviate the situation; that a food strategy must be established before the year 2000; that the leadership must become politically aware that food may, by that time, be the greatest constraint in the process of decision-making.

A food strategy by the year 2000

Dudin quotes a Kuwaiti colleague who foresees a time when we will offer a barrel of oil or gold for the equivalent of wheat in gold, in exchange for wheat but will be turned down because the people of other countries can do very well without the oil or gold but cannot live without bread.

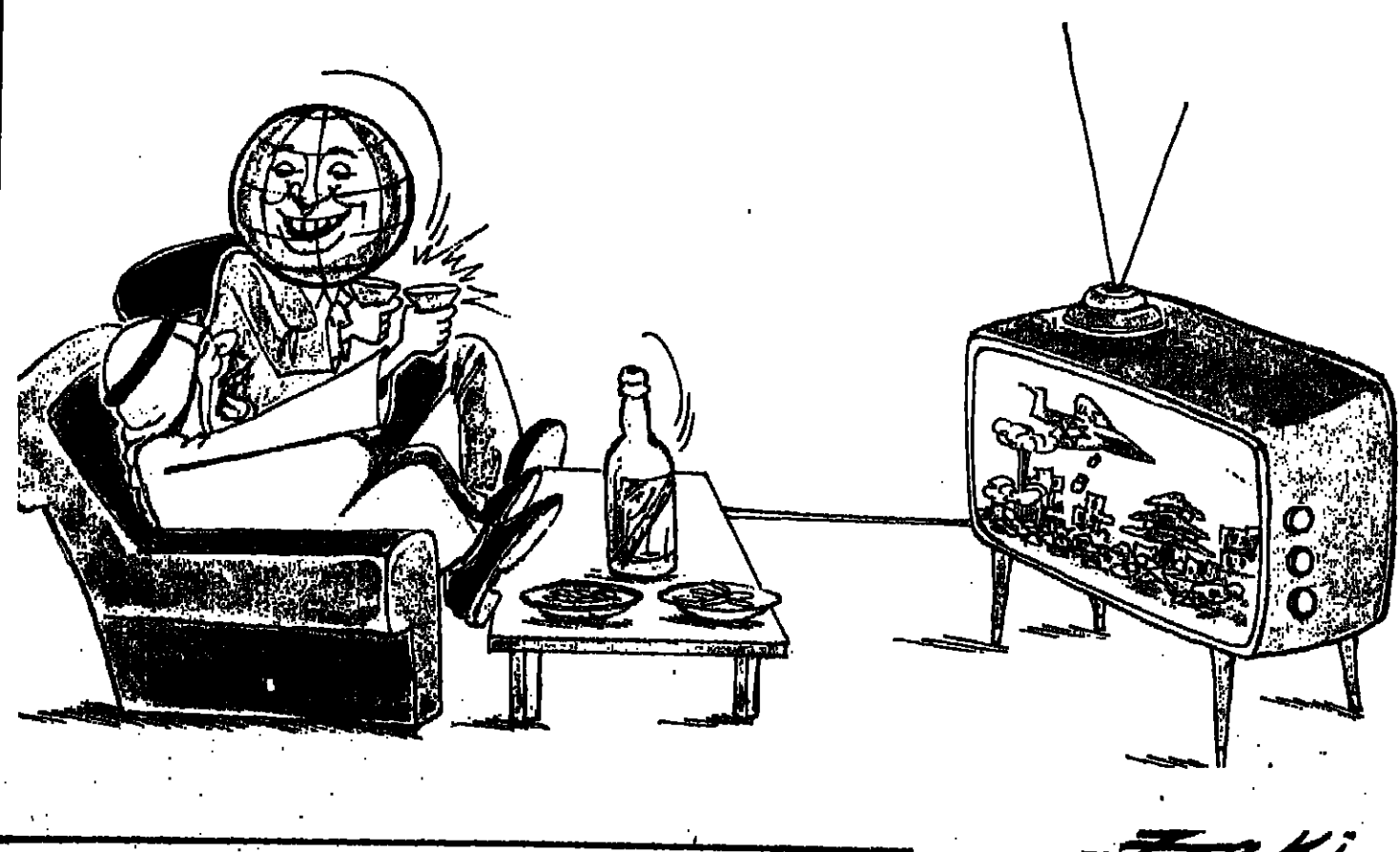
It is therefore, obvious that drastic measures must be taken by the Arabs, collectively and individually, to prevent the further deterioration of

this situation. The best channel for this action could be the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.

The AOAD, like its sister organizations, was established in Cairo by the Arab League about ten years ago. With the break in Arab-Egyptian relations, the headquarters was moved to Khartoum. The Arab countries had been receiving all kinds of international aid programs, consultancies and teams of researchers in all aspects of animal and

plant development. Some of these countries were able to benefit from these relations, while others were not sophisticated enough to be able to do that, according to Dudin, they "simply, they did not have the cadres to deal with bilateral or even regional, let alone international relations". he says. The need was present for Arab agriculturalists and agricultural economists to put their efforts together in one organization, and to do collectively what was

(continued on page 4)



In The Jerusalem Star 16 years ago

The U.N. vote

THERE IS almost a pathetic quality to our appeals for justice from the West. But last week we were saying that even the obvious condemnation that we expected from the Security Council in face of Israel's own admission of naked aggression would not suffice that words of condemnation alone are not sufficient given Israel's history of mocking U.N. resolution.

And now, even the words, the printed page that must exist if only for the sake of historians, is denied to us by the West.

The final session of debate prior to the Security Council vote is incredible. Western, or deeply indebted pro-Western states, rose to repudiate their very words in previous sessions, for since Israel in no way denied that it had committed aggression, the member-states were bound, verbally, to censure the air-attack against Syrian in-

stalations. But as the time for a vote neared, delegate after delegate explained that somehow their own criticism of Israeli aggression, and Israel's own admission, was still not sufficient grounds for condemning Israel along the modest lines of the Jordanian-Mali resolution.

Did these delegates even squirm when their protégé, the Israeli delegate, boasted openly that however the Council voted his country will not hesitate to commit similar aggressions in the future?

Sometime tomorrow or next week an earnest article will appear in an authoritative publication in Washington, or London, or Paris trying to fathom the mystery of the Arab World's supposedly everlasting "wave of anti-Western feeling."

And never will it dawn on these agile and ruse-

scholarly critics that they are victims of that psychological manifestation known as projection.

The Arab Nation has been renowned to historians of all races, for its tolerance and fair play to other peoples from the first days is sprang out of the deserts of Arabia as a unified entity.

In truth we are the objects of a Western hatred that lurks beneath diplomatic niceties and was as manifest at Wednesday's U.N. proceedings, as it has always been throughout the imperial history of the West in the East.

Very well. Let those who would treat the Arab Nation in this manner, be not amazed at the inevitable results of their own misdeeds and wrong judgements.

5 August 1966

(continued from page 3)

being done on a spontaneous and random basis. They intended to remove agriculture, as well as other sectors of Arab economy, away from the political differences, and to make the decision-makers realize that there could be an integrated Arab cooperation in the field of agriculture without necessarily having excellent political relations.

Beside research and assistance, an important aspect of the work of this organization is training. On 12 July, 1982, Dr. Hassan Fahim Juma, the Director General of AQAD, arrived on a visit to Jordan.

The primary aim of his visit was to evaluate the results of an eight-week course held in Amman by the organization. This was the first experiment in a highly advanced training course in agro-economy and the evaluation right

Self-sufficiency by 2000...

from the point of identification of a project, up to presenting the feasibility study and assessment of this project. Juma was very pleased with the results and the nature of the courses given. He discussed with Dudin the possibility of further courses to be held in Jordan in all areas of agricultural and animal development.

The first course was held at the Jordan University School of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Research and Extension Services, also on the university campus. Dudin expressed Jordan's readiness to host more such courses.

There is no official centre for the

organization in Jordan, but the country's central location and its freedom from inter-Arab squabbles make it an ideal place for such courses and participants from all Arab countries are willing to come, adds Dudin. The participants in the last course came from ten different countries. The organization finances the courses, but Jordan provides the facilities, including visual and teaching aids, and the opportunity for applied field work.

Asked how Jordan benefited from having the courses held here, Dudin said there were several benefits. The immediate and direct benefit is economic, as workers at all levels receive remuneration from the organization

for their work on these courses.

More important is the very high showing of participants from every Arab country, such as Libya, South Yemen and Syria. "I don't want to allow politics to interfere with agriculture, but I think that politically this is a good example of the central place of our country in politics. This moderate, objective, technologically open-minded country is inviting participation and attention from all over the world."

The second benefit is that the participants come and live in Jordan and get to know the country and its people. They do their practical work in our fields, with the cooperation of the min-

istry, the Agricultural Cooperatives, the Jordan Valley Authority, and the faculty of agriculture, which means that the benefits of their work flow on to our own projects.

The young people who participate in the courses are future leaders of the agricultural sector in their own countries. The ties developed between these young people and the Jordanians last long after the courses are finished and will lead to better understanding, coordination and cooperation, now and in the future.

Dudin is confident that this pan-Arab cooperation would lead to mutual benefit in all fields, not only agriculture, and he believes that Jordan will be in the lead where such activities are concerned.

The ways businessmen have come to Jordan have changed in 2,000 years. The reasons why haven't.



From as early as the Bronze Age, Jordan has been a crossroads of the world. Millennia ago, businessmen traveled by caravan—to trade in the souks of Amman.

Today, their descendants do. To trade in letters of credit and bankers' acceptances, semi-conductors and textiles, petroleum and phosphates. And they travel in greater speed and comfort. On Alia, the progressive airline of Jordan.

Our aircraft are among the swiftest, most up-to-date in service anywhere. But Alia alone can offer businessmen an age-old advantage that saves precious hours: our country's strategic location. What Brussels and Amsterdam are to Europe, Amman is to the Gulf and Middle East. A crossroads where 14 major cities are within a couple of hours flying time. And where connecting flights depart within two hours.

What's more, Alia's schedule is designed specifically for travelers to the Middle East and the Gulf—not for travelers to Tokyo or Sydney. So we get to your destination at the most convenient time.

You'd expect no less from a country with 2,000 years' experience in catering to international businessmen.



Your best connection to the Middle East.

Fly Alia To 35 Cities On Four Continents: Abu Dhabi • Amman • Amsterdam • Aqaba • Athens • Baghdad • Bahrain • Bangkok • Beirut • Brussels • Bucharest • Cairo • Casablanca • Copenhagen • Damascus • Dhahran • Doha • Dubai • Frankfurt • Geneva • Islamabad • Jeddah • Karachi • Kuwait • Lahore • London • Madrid • Moscow • New York • Paris • Ras Al Khaymah • Rome • Tunis • Tripoli • Vienna

4 THE JERUSALEM STAR

5 AUGUST, 1982

Ambulance service alleviates road carnage

By Leila G. Deeb
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—One of the biggest problems facing residents of Jordan is the traffic situation. The proliferation and reckless use of cars, badly planned city streets and drivers' complete heedlessness of traffic laws and regulations have all contributed to a steep rise in road accidents all over the country, but particularly in Amman. People have begun seriously to consider the causes, effects and possible solutions for this highly dangerous situation; but aside from the imposition of more stringent speed limits, not much action has been taken.

However, one clear necessity in this situation has been isolated and dealt with. This happened when His Majesty King Hussein saw the need for ways of getting immediate help to road accident victims, especially in the case of accidents that occur on the highways, far from hospitals or clinics. The "King Hussein Project," initiated several years ago, led to a system of solar-powered microwave telephones being set up at short intervals along the highways. These provide immediate contact with the authorities in case of emergency.

Statistics show that 80 per cent of deaths resulting from car accidents are due to mismanagement of the injury. The typical reaction of the individual confronted with an accident is, for example, to pull the victim out of a wrecked car without determining the extent of his injuries. Often this does more harm than good—as in the case of broken back, where permanent paralysis may be only the least serious result.

"Specialised personnel are required to deal with such injuries, where every minute counts," says Brig. Mohammad A. Al-Khasawneh, assistant for operations at the Civil Defence Directorate. Because of this pressing need, he said, the government handed the matter over to Civil Defence, which had the necessary qualified personnel and the equipment required—even though such a service does not normally fall under the jurisdiction of a civil defence department.

Unused service. Khasawneh emphasizes that speed and expertise are both required in the initial care of accident and emergency cases. The Jordan Ambulance Service was established nearly three years ago. But Khasawneh says he is very concerned that the public is still unaware of the capabilities of the service, and very few people use it.

When the programme was first begun, the directorate decided to recruit new personnel for it. These were to be young men with a minimum General Secondary Certificate (Tawjihi) educational level. Training courses were organized, beginning with a three-month theoretical course, followed by

three months in each of the emergency rooms of the King Hussein Medical Centre, the Jordan University Hospital and Al-Bashir Hospital.

To round off this one-year training course, the idea was to send the recruits for more training with the London Ambulance Service. But as this was not possible for many practical reasons, the British service cooperated fully by sending their service training officer, Ron Moore, to Jordan to direct the training here. Moore ran several two-week courses, and their graduates in turn trained other recruits.

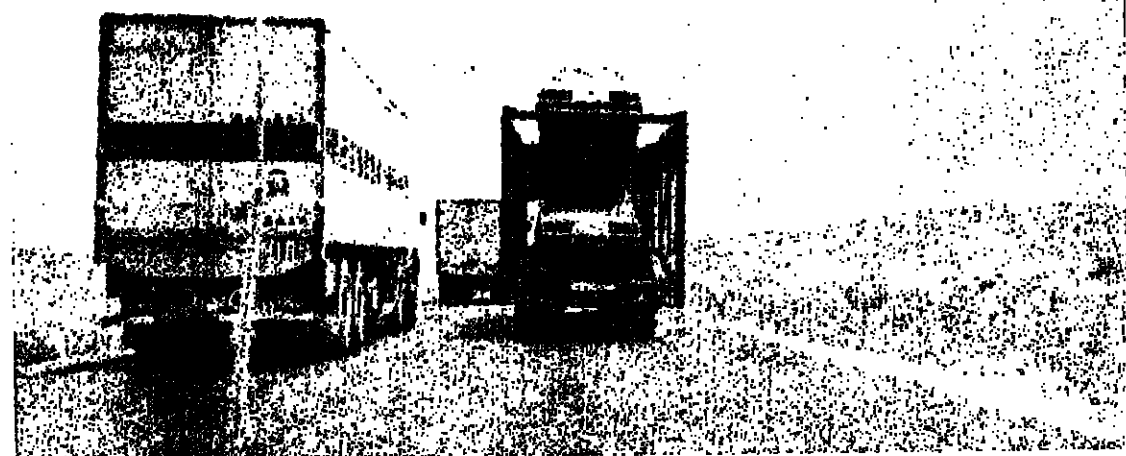
Now there are about 100 fully trained paramedics serving the public in Amman itself, and six first-aid and emergency centres in Qweirah, Al-Hesa, Qatranah, Azraq, H4 and H5. Khasawneh adds that more Civil Defence centres will be turned into emergency bases, and new emergency centres will be set up, particularly along the Aqaba-Karak road, and in the Jordan Valley.

All these centres will be dealing mainly with road accidents, but will not hesitate to offer their assistance in other emergency cases, such as heart attacks.

Leila G. Deeb

Each of the centres outside Amman has two fully equipped modern ambulances, in radio contact with their bases and the emergency rooms of the University, Al-Bashir, Karak and Zarqa hospitals. The paramedics take the injured person to the hospital nearest the site of the accident, and on their way report by radio to the emergency room on the details of the case, the distance from hospital and expected time of arrival. The doctor at the other end will give the paramedics any extra instructions they might need in the initial treatment of the case.

Car lifters. The ambulances themselves are equipped with the standard items, plus the most recent first-aid equipment. This includes oxygen,



Horrific—but scenes like this are witnessed hundreds of times a day on the highways of Jordan

suction equipment, burn sheets and blankets, inflatable plastic splints, special back injury lifting and immobilizing stretchers, anti-shock airpumps, even down to an obstetrics kit. In addition, the ambulance equipment includes ring-cutters, hydraulic equipment to force open jammed car doors and an inflatable bladder to raise cars or solid objects under which victims are pinned.

The standard of training of the paramedics is said to be very high, and due to their basic military discipline, they are highly efficient. They are also trained to deliver babies in the ambulance. The most important result of this rigorous training, Khasawneh says, is that these young men deal calmly and unemotionally with any situation, and therefore achieve better results. At the Amman centre, a simulated demonstration was staged of accident handling—calm, knowledgeable and efficient. A new class was being trained there, and "the most overwhelming (characteristic) was their keenness to learn and to pass their knowledge on to others," to quote British expert Moore in an article in the May issue of "London," a magazine published by the London Ambulance Service. "The military discipline under which those men are educated certainly brings out the best in them," he adds.

One of the service's officers, Lt. Abdul Rezaq Abu Rumman, said that most accidents are caused by bad roads,

speed, careless overtaking and alcohol use. His statistics show a total of 379 road accidents between May and December of 1981, involving 530 persons and resulting in 43 deaths. Statistics for the first half of 1982 are very discouraging: they show 283 road accidents, involving 410 persons, with 30 deaths. Sergeant Mohammad Al-Nasr, in charge of the Azraq station, gave a total of 84 accidents in the Azraq

area for the same period, resulting in 12 deaths. But, he says, the Ambulance Service was called in only 44 of the 84 cases.

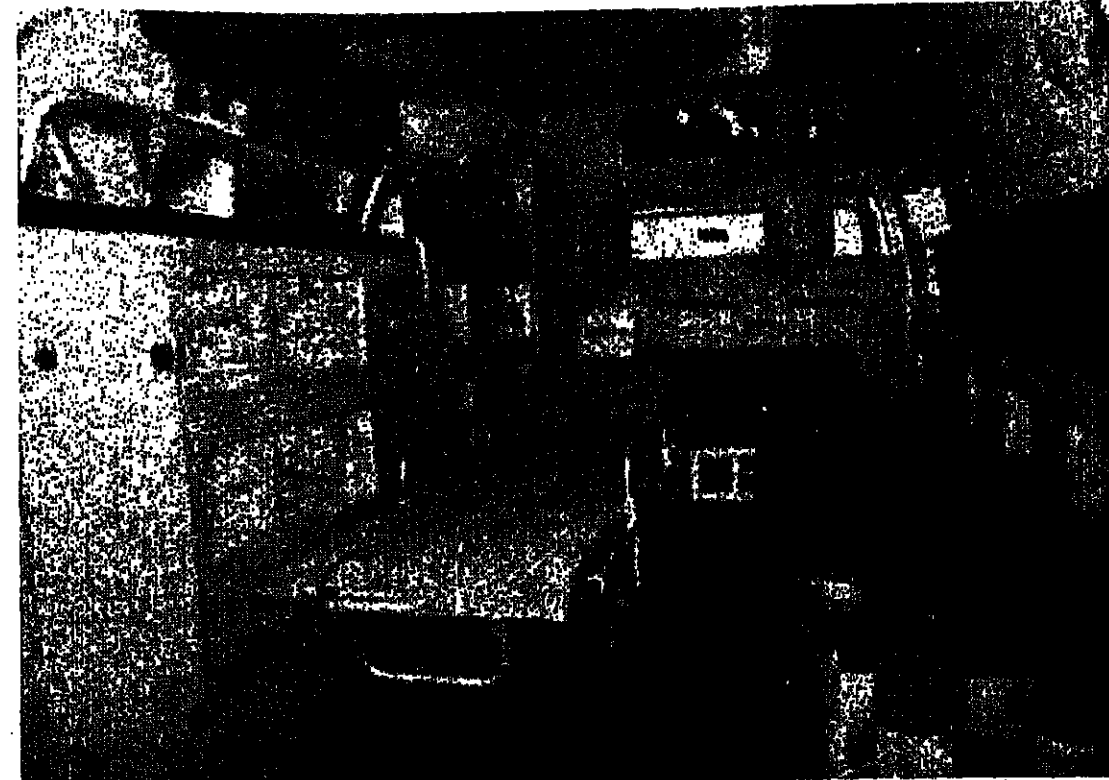
One paramedic added that people sometimes refuse the service of the paramedics and insist on delivering accident victims to hospital in their own cars, thus often causing deaths. The Azraq centre personnel have assisted in 18 heart distress cases this year.



Gleaming vehicles of the Jordan Ambulance service



An ambulance service member demonstrates the inflatable plastic splint and lightweight ambulance stretcher



Interior of one of the well-equipped ambulances

5 AUGUST, 1982

THE JERUSALEM STAR 5

The West, Israel and the drift towards

Following is the text of a paper on the Palestinian question and overall Middle East security delivered by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Second Annual World Balance of Power Conference at Leeds Castle in Britain. The conference lasted from 21 to 25 July.

HERE ARE three major flash points of potential conflagration today. They are the crisis in Lebanon, the situation in the occupied territories of the West Bank—including Jerusalem—and the Golan Heights, and the war in the Gulf.

While the first two are closely related to the complex issue of a settlement for the Palestine question, all three are concerned with the very existential presence of the Arab national identity. The threat emanating from non-Arab powers—not only the Arab political identification, but their national and ethnic collective into ideological conceptions which the Arabs have rejected as totally alien to them. They want to impose their hegemony on the Arab World, not simply through the balkanization of the Arab community of states, but the fossilization of Arab society along archaic and anachronistic divisions. The Iranian invasion of Iraq and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon appear to be part of a concerted effort to destroy Arab national aspirations for independence and national sovereignty in their own homeland.

It pains me deeply, as it pains every Arab, to see the Arab World beset by so many problems, dissensions and feuds. From North Africa to the Gulf, the overriding pattern appears to be inter-Arab disputes and conflict. The Arabs have been shocked and humiliated by this inability to do much for Lebanon and the Palestinians. The death and destruction meted out to both the Lebanese and the Palestinians as a result of Israel's invasion of Lebanon poses a serious threat to the security of the Arab states. It sets a dangerous precedent for the violation of their sovereignty, and undermines their territorial integrity, as Iran's invasion of Iraq clearly shows.

For the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Jewish forces batter their way toward an Arab capital city and demand concessions that in the past only an imperial colonial power could make. Israel seeks not only to dictate to Lebanon what policy and politics she could, but to render that country a zone of influence where Israel's national interest would enjoy paramount consideration. It will have to assume priority over the collective interest of the Lebanese people.

Such a policy is not conducive to peace, or the peaceful resolution of the conflict in this region. It could only lead to the intensification of radical trends, particularly fundamentalist trends, in these societies. Their appeal is simple and can be very effective. When people become desperate and hopeless, they resort to violence and terror. This tendency is compounded by the equivalent radicalization towards similar trends in Israeli politics which will be kept in motion by its own success story, constantly eroding the middle ground. The annexation of Jerusalem was the first move, whose momentum has been sustained by the establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied areas, peace with Egypt, the incorporation of the Golan, the introduction of civil administration, dismissal of elected and appointed mayors, the destruction of the PLO and the occupation of Lebanon. Aggression, in the case of Israel, clearly does pay. The example will be emulated by others: Iran has already done so.

It is ironic that Palestinian and other Arab radicals were ridiculed and laughed off when they claimed that the road to Jerusalem lay through the Arab capital cities. Israel under the leadership of Begin-Sharon and their own fundamentalist supporters proved them right. Moreover, Israel seems to be admired, praised and defended for its quest. It should really be no



Crown Prince Hassan

surprise to anyone that the Arabs are somewhat disoriented, disillusioned and rather puzzled in their predicament, and at the reaction of the outside world to the carnage wrought by the Israeli armed forces in Lebanon.

It is often said that if Israel were not there, the Arabs would have to invent it in order to maintain a semblance of unity. That Israel serves a functional purpose for the Arabs is not only a misconception, it is, if I may say so, a blatant lie. It is a lie propagated by Israeli publicists and their apologists elsewhere. The small, even tiny Jewish state of 3 million people, persecuted and threatened with annihilation, is presented to the outside world as beleaguered, embattled, friendless and helpless. With the tragic fate which awaits the capital of Lebanon and the Palestinians in that city in mind, I can but echo the words of the Duke of Wellington: "If you can believe that, you can believe anything."

Divisive Palestine issue. Palestine has been a powerful emotive national symbol in Arab politics, but it has not unified their ranks. The Palestinian question has promoted coalition and solidarity among the Arab states as it has generated disruption and dissension among them. The politics of consensus initiated

by the Baghdad summit meeting of the Arab heads of state in November 1978, and carefully nurtured and reiterated at the Amman summit two years later, seems to have fallen by the wayside in the wake of the Gulf war. The shambles at Fatah's autumn indicated graphically how divisive the Palestinian question can be for the Arabs.

This feature of Arab politics has been aggravated by the inability to enforce U.N. resolutions, and other attempts to resolve the conflict. Nothing, in recent years, has inflicted as much damage to the evolution of Arab attitude on a settlement as the Camp David accords. The peace process enshrined in its accords has for all intents and purposes achieved its primary purpose, namely peace between Egypt and Israel. It remains extremely doubtful, particularly after the recent events in Lebanon, that it can provide a settlement for the Palestine question.

The accords committed Arab parties—Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians—to a procedure over which they were not consulted, and in which they could not negotiate on behalf of the Arabs or the Palestinians. Egypt has been able to conclude a peace treaty with Israel only after shunting aside Palestine and the pan-Arab dimension of its national politics. The autonomy talks have become moribund. They are unlikely to produce a settlement, as long as Israel insists that home rule is to be accorded to people rather than territory. In essence, Israel seeks the effective annexation of the occupied territories. Arab resistance and Israeli failure to achieve its goals by the Camp David formula gave way to the current wave of violence.

While Israel smashes her way into the first Arab capital to take by force what she cannot obtain by peace, it is often contended in the West, and more particularly in the United States, that a uniform policy towards the question of Palestine cannot be formulated because of the divergent interest of the many parties concerned. The Arab states certainly hold different positions on the matter, but what is essentially required is a direct positive redress for the Palestinian grievance.

It goes without saying that upon the satisfaction of the injured party hinges the resolution of any dispute. If the Palestinians are content with the terms of a settlement, it does not really matter if and when the other Arabs object. It is also true, however, that with few exceptions, practically all the Arab states have expressed their willingness to recognize the Jewish state. Indeed, some Arab states have been condemned for giving Israel implicit recognition long before the ill-fated Saudi peace plan, the Venice Declaration. A provision in U.N. Resolution 242 of 1967 reads as follows: "Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force." It would not require a genius intellect to work out the implications. It is abundantly obvious. It is also clear that, at present, it is Lebanon rather than Israel that has to claim recognition and the right to live in peace and security.

There has been a great deal of trepidation about the willingness of the PLO to acknowledge and recognize the existence of the state of Israel and confer legitimacy on its original seizure of Arab Palestine. Lord Carrington, former British foreign secretary, called for the simultaneous recognition of both Israel and the PLO by each other when he was promoting the Venice Declaration, as president of the European Council of Ministers. The United States insists that it would not recognize the PLO until and unless that body recognizes the state of Israel.

Obvious implications. I hope that it will not come as a shock to you to hear that the PLO, has in fact recognized Israel. As early as 1974, the PLO through the Palestinian National Council, advocated the establishment of "a national authority" on any part of their original homeland to be evacuated by the Israeli forces of occupation. The implications of this statement are only too obvious. In 1977, the PLO welcomed an American-Soviet communique which provided a basis for the solution safeguarding the existence of the Jewish state and the rights of the Palestinians. Further evidence may be gleaned from the politics of the Palestine national movement itself. The question concerns the emergence of the so-called rejectionist front. What was it that the PLO was prepared to accept which precipitated the formation of the rejectionist front?

However, the assertion is often made that if this is really the case, why do not the Arabs do themselves and their cause a great service and come out to say it loud and clear for all the world to hear and know. President Sadat of Egypt did it and Egypt recovered her lost territory. Indeed Egypt has recovered her territory: but the question that has to be asked is: "What is the dispute about?" It is about Palestine. "Why did Egypt lose territory in the first place?" It was for Palestine. Only when the questions are asked do the clear intentions of Israel become clear. Israel does not want to provide a settlement of the Palestine question. The invasion of Lebanon and the quest for the destruction of the PLO provide sufficient evidence for this conclusion. Begin's Israel regards the occupied territories as integral parts of "historic Israel". This goal cannot be achieved without the eradication of the Palestine national identity. The continuous war against the Palestinians is a living proof of this objective.

To obtain recognition and peace with its Arab neighbours, Israel has attempted to substitute the settlement of other problems for that of Palestine. Sinai for peace, in the case of Egypt; withdrawal from Lebanon for peace, in that beleaguered country; safe conduct and renunciation of the Palestine Arab identity, in the case of the Palestinians. The practice sets dangerous precedents for future relations, not only for Israel and the Arab states, but for the conduct of international relations. It should not really surprise anyone that the Arabs have been rather reluctant to offer Israel unequivocal and public recognition. The reasons are simple. Arab gestures and indications in favour of a peaceful settlement have been rebuffed by blatant aggression and statements of intent for expansionism. The Arabs have not been reciprocated. Peaceful overtures have only served to stiffen Israel's intransigence. Unqualified Arab recognition, as the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has shown, would assist to absolve Israel itself of any responsibility to the Palestine Arabs.

neutralism in the Arab World

It is rather paradoxical, however, that while Israel is so energetically engaged in the destruction of the Palestine national identity, its leader should suggest that the Palestinians have a state of their own in Jordan. There are essentially two implications in this claim, which has been commonly referred to as the notion of the "alternative state". Israel's purpose is clearly to destabilize Jordan and disrupt the social harmony which has developed between all the communities which make up Jordanian society. The other objective is more menacing for the independence and the sovereignty of Jordan in the short term, but it also contradicts and negates the common Israeli assertion that the establishment of a Palestinian state poses a direct threat to their security, as well as legitimacy. There is no reason why a Palestine state in the East Bank should be more acceptable than one set up in the West Bank, unless, of course, Israel contemplates the control of both banks of the Jordan. Israeli leaders seem to envisage the establishment of a puppet Palestinian state in Jordan, which would neither satisfy the national aspirations of the Palestine Arabs nor those of Jordan. The implementation of such a concept would simply replace one problem by another, so far as Jordan is concerned, and confirm, indeed legitimize, Israel's hold on the West.

Israel's intention in this respect has become more evident as the military campaign in Lebanon grinds on. The liquidation of the PLO and the destruction of Lebanese cities will in the end solve nothing. Today the crisis in Lebanon has sunk deeper, the political malaise has become more complex, and the way out appears more intractable. The conflict in Lebanon falls within three concentric circles, which enjoy a symbiosis. Each feeds and fuels the others. At the centre is the Lebanese domestic dimension of the struggle between Muslims and Christians, as well as socio-economic disparities between the diverse communities and the various regions. The demographic balance has given rise to a precarious political system which could easily be exploited by outside powers and parties for their divergent interests and ideological projection. The emergence of the Palestine guerrilla movement provides the dimension of the second circle, as its presence in the country introduced the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its ramifications. The culmination of this dimension of the conflict was the Syrian-Israeli confrontation, which has been subsumed by the current invasion. The third of the concentric circles is the international dimension and the fear of superpower clash, rather than that of their respective proxies.

In Lebanon, the PLO has perhaps mistakenly maintained that not only Israel but Lebanon too could not know peace and tranquillity without a settlement of the Palestine question. Their entrenched position afforded them the collective expression of their political will. The extra-territorial rights granted them by Lebanon to facilitate their self-administration were manipulated for other purposes. Territorial access allowed them to mount attacks against Israel. Lebanese complaints against Israeli retaliatory raids opened international forums for the articulation of Palestinian grievance. Even the prevailing disorder is something of an advantage. What took place in Lebanon was shown as an example of what might happen elsewhere in the region if Palestinian national aspirations continued to be trampled upon. It was not an empty threat or an idle boast, as the whole world came to recognize the desperate need for a just and lasting settlement. Only Israel could not subscribe to that view.

Israel has constantly rejected the notion of national self-determination for the Palestinians on the grounds that a people without a country could not entertain such a right. A military campaign was unleashed to destroy the organization that gave the Palestinians national self-expression. This was clear not only in Lebanon, the occupied West Bank and Gaza, but among the Arab community of Israel as well. The PLO was created to meet a deep-seated need of the displaced Palestinian community. If the present leadership is eliminated none should rest assured that peace and stability will be salient features of Middle East politics. They will be succeeded by others, perhaps more extreme, more radical, more desperate, simply because the need would still be there. The new generation of Palestinians, and I dare say of Arabs generally, may not be as reasonable as those so tragically put to death or so dramatically humiliated in Beirut. The danger of radicalization will not be diminished. It will be intensified by the bitterness caused by the death and carnage in Lebanon. In 1982 the crux of the Middle East crisis remains the question of Palestine. No amount of force will sweep away the future of 4 million people. Israel has committed an injustice only to top it with a disservice to its own cause for peaceful existence. At the end of the day, accommodation must be found. The talking must start. None has a monopoly on the use of force. The world must take note of these dangerous developments before we are all engulfed in the fires.

Given the strategic interests of both superpowers in the Middle East, the Arab-Israeli confrontation could well contribute to a conflagration and/or further polarization undermining regional independence and national sovereignty. The West has vital interest to its security and well-being in this region. Sixty per cent of West European and Japanese seaborne oil imports emanate from the Gulf region alone. The sealanes of the oil tanker traffic pass through the "choke point" of the Straits of Hormuz. The economic and strategic importance of our region to the West is self-evident. Yet we are puzzled, confused, disoriented and disillusioned by the lack of direction and decisiveness in the formation of Western, especially American policy. The region is crying out for new ideas, new initiative, and a positive approach, but appears to receive evasion, procrastination and prevarication.

Undermining security. The muddle really set in with the enunciation of the Nixon doctrine under the impact of the disastrous war in Vietnam. In 1969 President Nixon said the following: "America did not and will not conceive all the plans, design



Jerusalem: At the focus between East and West

all the programmes, execute all the world decisions, and undertake all the defence of the free nations of the world. We will help where it makes a real difference, and is considered in our interest." The statement was tantamount to an abdication of global responsibility by a superpower. Instead it would provide commit troops to an area of conflict. Instead it would provide arms to surrogate regional states to defend parallel American security interests in various regions of the world. Though Iran was sponsored as the regional power for the Middle East, its position was contested by several other states. Contention for power, leadership and influence undermines the security of states and causes destabilization through the politics of subversion and sedition.

The Nixon doctrine was compounded by the Carter doctrine. In 1979, faced with the fall of the Shah and the triumphant return to Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini, and in the wake of the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran, and more menacingly the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as well as penetration in the Horn of Africa, President Carter in his 1980 State of the Union address to Congress said: "Let our position be absolutely clear: an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. It will be repelled by the use of any means necessary, including military force."

The statement marked a radical shift in U.S. policy. The new approach nullified the Nixon doctrine. In effect, the United States served notice to the USSR that an attack on the Gulf would inevitably lead to superpower confrontation. As it became clear that the United States had assumed the defence of countries and their resources, vital as they are to the security of the West, snags began to appear. Some of the countries concerned could not share the American perception of the threat to their national security. The divergence in the interpretations gave rise to what Zbigniew Brzezinski called "consultative security framework", that became "cooperative security framework", and eventually crystallized into the Rapid Deployment Force. Not only the politics, but the logistics of the RDF became a contentious issue for all the parties concerned.

The proposals sharpened East-West tension, caused a rift in the Western alliance and polarized the division among the Arab states. To overcome these difficulties, the neutralization of the region in terms of polar politics became an attractive and desirable proposition.

The almost involuntary drift toward neutralism was hastened by the silence in the absence of a policy pronouncement from President Reagan could only be called the Haig doctrine. It is derived from the previous cooperative security framework and based on strategic consensus. The concept had some sinister implications for the Arabs as it envisaged the collaboration of the U.S. Israel and the Arab states to counter Soviet expansionism in the Middle East. The difficulty with the strategic consensus concept is that it suffers inherent and inner contradictions which makes it unworkable under the prevailing conditions. It has been drawn up on the dubious grounds of identifying a common denominator between potential allies—two of whom, the Arabs and the Israelis, are avowed enemies engaged in a war of attrition—to cooperate with the Americans in order to check a threat posed by a third party, the Soviet Union, regarded by some Arabs as a friend and ally. The concept appeared to be

illogical and harmful to the interests of all concerned.

It is sad, even deplorable that in the face of dangers in this crucial area it should be treated with cynicism by the outside world. Those of us who look to the West for moral leadership and the exercise of moderating influence are being forced to reconsider their position. Cooperation must be reciprocal. It must provide for a two-way traffic. There is still considerable goodwill for the West in the region. Arab willingness to collaborate has been manifested in many fields, particularly in oil policy and financial investment. Cooperation must be of benefit to both parties. It is rather strange that while Arab cooperation has not been reciprocated, Israeli recalcitrance has been amply rewarded. It goes without saying that the friend who assists our enemy to choke us to death, destroys our capital cities and renders our people destitute nomads with no home or identity, is no friend but a foe. It appears as though both Israel and Iran are attempting to exploit the inner contradictions in the Western approach to the Arab World. They want to put the clock back and revive the Nixon doctrine. As powerful regional powers, each or both may play the surrogate role to the detriment of their patron's interests. Such a policy could only enhance the trend towards neutralism. National self-interest will demand it, indeed dictate it.

The idea of neutralization of the Middle East is not a new one. It has, however, acquired a fresh impetus because of the growing importance of the region's reserves and strategic importance, as well as the lack of understanding since the collapse of the policy of détente between the two superpowers. To avert catastrophe and save the world's oil resources, His Majesty King Hussein has proposed a peace plan. It provides for:

1. The Gulf to be declared a neutral zone by the superpowers with iron-clad guarantees of non-interference;
2. The defence of the Gulf to be left to the States of the region. This will not only avoid polarization of the region into hostile camps or blocs, but will discourage surrogates of the superpowers from resorting to violence in the resolution of local disputes;
3. The Gulf states, in their turn, guarantee an uninterrupted oil supply to all customers;
4. To avoid the possibility of an oil embargo and the use of oil as a strategic economic weapon, the superpowers, and particularly the United States, will concentrate their undeclared power and influence on ensuring an early and honourable settlement of the Palestine question;
5. The Gulf states should be encouraged to join a collective security arrangement which could call for assistance from a super or medium power if the need arose.

The settlement of the Palestine question on a just and honourable basis would ensure Arab cooperation and friendship. It would also allow the states of the region time and energy to devote to their development and the evolution of processes which will contribute to the resolution of the crisis of leadership and rule which has been such a salient feature of their politics.

We remain hopeful that a substantial change will take place to make such collaboration possible and of benefit to both parties. We are expecting that the appointment and initial pronouncement of Mr. George Shultz will herald a new approach that will treat the retreat from the precipice that confronts us all.

Why Sharon and Begin are wrong

Three prominent Jewish figures - Natan Goldmann, Philip Klutznick and Pierre Mendes-France recently issued a statement urging Israel to lift the siege of Beirut and calling for negotiations between Israel and the PLO. Ignacio Klich interviewed two of the signatories-Goldmann, president and founder of the World Jewish Congress, and Klutznick, former U.S. Secretary of Commerce and honorary president of B'nai B'rith.

Klich: Why did you issue your statement with Philip Klutznick and Pierre Mendes-France?

Goldmann: The main reason for our statement was to tell the world that the Jewish people and Israel are not exclusively prosecuted by (Menahem) Begin and (Ariel) Sharon. To think that they are would be a grave distortion of Jewish history, as we were always represented by men of the spirit, rabbis, teachers, philosophers - people like Spinoza, Marx, Freud and Einstein - and not by generals and demagogues.

Our statement was mainly addressed to Jewish and world public opinion, and was also meant to be an expression of sympathy with the Palestinian people. As you know, I had earlier condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and said I do not believe Israel will manage to liquidate the PLO or the Palestinian question.

Do you expect increasing Israeli-PLO contacts?

No, I don't expect this to happen as long as Begin remains in power.

What about PLO-Israeli peace camp meetings?

With the Israeli army besieging West Beirut this is not easy. Much will depend on the future location of PLO headquarters. If in Syria, it will be undoubtedly difficult for the Israelis.

Three years ago there were reports that there would be a meeting between you and Arafat. Why didn't it take place?

Several people tried to arrange such a meeting. (Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu tried to do it, Morocco's King Hassan too, and so did the PLO's Issam Sartawi. But the PLO being a mosaic of many and divergent groups, Arafat was reluctant to antagonise those who opposed such a meeting. However, he never said no and kept sending me words of friendship. In fact he agreed to it in principle, but its date and time remain to be fixed.

I hope an encounter will now be possible. I am still prepared to meet Arafat outside Beirut if my health allows it.

Do you see Jordan playing any role in an eventual solution to the Palestinian question?

It will be for the Palestinians to decide whether they want a confederation with Jordan or an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza.

If the mutual recognition you advocate fails to materialise, could Israel's "Peace for Galilee" lead to new international Palestinian guerrilla actions?

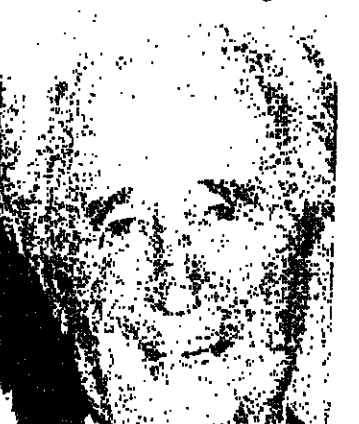
I am inclined to believe that if the government-in-exile they will not want to use terror. My advice to the Palestinians has long been that they should form such a government, which would be immediately recognised by a great majority of countries.

Why has there been more dissent over Israel's invasion among French Jews than in other Jewish communities?

Jewish intellectuals in France are

used to making statements on world issues, whether on Nicaragua, El Salvador or Israel.

As for American Jewry, its leaders adhere to a policy of keeping quiet whether they agree or not with the policies of the Israeli government. This is so because of deeply rooted guilt feelings.



Goldmann: The U.S. is the real villain

ings going back to their passive attitude during the holocaust. And they are afraid of another holocaust, especially if they abandon Israel.

In my view that danger does not exist, because of Israel's military superiority. But although American Jewish intellectuals do not generally participate in the community's institutional life, they are deeply opposed to Begin.

Isn't General Sharon's belief that Israel's strategic and defence interests stretch from Pakistan to Central Africa a recipe for disaster?

I regard Sharon and some of his absurd statements as being much more dangerous than Begin, who at the very least has always been honest about his

convictions. Begin's convictions are wrong but he has fought all his life for them, whereas Sharon is a man without convictions - ambitious, power-hungry and much more irresponsible than Begin.

Sharon may have achieved a military victory in Lebanon, but this is a short-term achievement. Eventually the Arabs will unite and master the technological means of modern warfare.

However, it should be borne in mind that Israel was not established for this generation only, but for all future ones too. This is why I believe that in the long run it is illusory to think that a country inhabited by 4-5 million Jews can survive among 100 million Arabs against their wishes.

Has the invasion paradoxically brought nearer the day when the U.S. will begin to talk to the PLO?

Definitely. The moment the PLO has completed its transition from the military to the political phase it will be easier for the U.S. to recognise it and begin official discussions. The fact remains that successive American administrations have been unofficially talking to the PLO. Without going into details, I know from my great friend (Zbigniew) Brzezinski that the Carter administration was doing this, and Philip Habib has been negotiating on behalf of Reagan.

But can one rely on the U.S.?

Ten years ago I wrote in Foreign Affairs that the main responsibility for chaos in the Middle East is with the U.S. because of its military and economic aid to Israel.

Since then the situation has become all the more tragic, as there are indications that a majority of Arab states are ready to accept the existence of the Jewish state. Therefore the U.S. is the real villain, and as long as it does not become more even-handed there will be no major change, because no other country has such leverage with Israel.

The Americans must also accept that the Soviet Union and Europe have to play their parts. After all, the Middle East is geographically closer to the Soviet Union and Europe than it is to the U.S. Their exclusion is therefore unjustified and cannot last for ever.

But in return for aid Washington expects Israel to perform a valuable role in guaranteeing American interests in the Middle East.

The Americans are also interested in friendly relations with the Arab world, and if one day in the future the U.S. has to choose I am not sure that they will pick Israel. The case of Taiwan illustrates all too powerfully that American policy can change radically overnight. I would guess that under the new Secretary of State, George Shultz, the Americans will be less inclined to use their veto power at the Security Council in favour of Israel.

Klich: What was the background to your participation in the Joint statement?

Klutznick: Some eight years ago, when I was one of six Jews among the 19 signatories of the Brookings Report, we predicted that without a settlement of the Palestinian question, among other things, there would be another confrontation.

Last year, after visiting Israel, the West Bank, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia, we presented the Seven Springs Report. It was clear then that there was a build-up on both sides, and that unless the key issues in the Middle East were faced there would be an explosion.

We all share a common belief: that ultimately, no matter who's right, war doesn't resolve the problem unless political decisions are taken to convert the war into a reasonable effort to avert further wars.

Your opponents in the World Jewish Congress failed to secure a resolution disavowing the congress from your

statement or stripping you of honorary position, but they criticised you harshly.

They certainly have as much right to an opinion as I have. The greater society will have to decide what is in the best interest of the parties directly involved, and for the world. I believe that there is enough concern in the Soviet Union and the United States to ensure that caution will be exercised.

But I fear greatly that some small nations, well armed, with the cruelties of instruments of warfare, might by accident precipitate a conflagration; so look at the situation in a broader sense.

The Middle East is a tinder box, more so today than ever before in its history. But it is essential to the welfare of Europe, Japan, and, in a sense, the United States, at least for the next 10-15 years. Anything that starts there could lead to a world conflagration.

Do you expect the Reagan administration to take up your call for mutual recognition, or must this be left for a future Democratic government?

I think there are indications that forces on both sides are moving toward that goal. I don't believe that in the final analysis, as far as the U.S. is concerned, it will make that much difference whether it is a Republican or Democratic administration.

Will the Reagan administration be able to get Israel to freeze the creation of settlements in the occupied territories?

I think events, including the cost of the war, are moving in such a way that Israel will find it more difficult in prac-



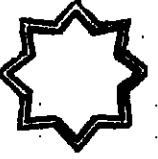
Klutznick: War doesn't solve the problem

tice to spend too much of its resources to advance the settlement policy.

Are you implying that Israel is going to find it more difficult to get U.S. aid?

If the economy of the U.S. doesn't improve there'll be a tendency to reduce foreign aid funds. Politically, the history of recent years has been that while our government may resent, or even want to deplore, some of the actions Israel has taken, it has recognised that Israel is a sovereign power and has to make its own decisions, and so no administration has yet gone as far as to threaten to withdraw economic aid. (Middle East Magazine)

Let the
light up
your life!
for subscriptions:
P.O. Box 591,
Amman



A leader in exile

The massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon has brought another Arab territory under Tel Aviv's occupation and distracted attention from those that have suffered under the yoke of Zionist military rule for more than 15 years. The legally elected mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, has been banished in Jericho by the Israeli military authorities in the West Bank. An attempt had been made on his life on 2 June 1980, during which he lost a leg. The following interview, conducted by Atallah Najjar, sheds light on this remarkable man.

Q. Why, in your opinion, did the Israeli authorities decide to oust you and your colleagues, Bassam Shak'a and Ibrahim Tawil?

Karim Khalaf: There is an Israeli plan to forcefully impose the civilian administration on our people. Since Prime Minister Begin appointed Professor Milson (who is also an army general) on November 1, 1981, to the position of civilian administrator, the West Bank mayors and municipal councils were unequivocal in their decision not to cooperate with the civilian administration or its representatives, because it is part of a plan to liquidate the Palestinian problem and carry out the Camp David accords.

Menachem Milson's first act was the closure of Birzeit University. Following that came Milson's unreserved support for the village leagues, which are his own creation. These leagues are cooperating with Milson in carrying out his plan, which is rejected by the population of the occupied territories. The Palestinian inhabitants have rejected this plan with conviction and belief. In confronting this courageous stand by the Palestinians, the authorities took arbitrary steps such as arming village league members, which immediately precipitated acts of vandalism and assault on innocent people in a number of villages, especially in the regions of Ramallah and Bethlehem. They also harassed students of public institutions. The fact that the authorities did not take any measures against the leagues, speaks for itself, and raises other implications.

The Israeli authorities failed to make progress in the imposition of the "civilian administration," which is, in fact, under the direct orders of

War Ministers

Q. During your term as mayor of Ramallah, there have been four different ministers. Can you



Mayor Khalaf (right) with Najjar

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Milson. It must be remembered that the 1976 municipal elections were held under the slogan, "No to the civilian administration, yes to a Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization".

Q. How did you receive the notice of dismissal, and what was your reaction to this move?

Khalaf: I was requested to appear at the offices of the military authorities, and there the district governor read me the order of dismissal. I refused to sign it. He accused me of endangering the security of the state, incitement against the Israeli authorities, and belonging to the Palestinian organization, especially The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, as well as to the National Guidance Committee. I answered him that I was openly fighting against the occupation and its plots and plans. It is true that I am a member in the National Guidance Committee, and work within its framework - but in an open and public way. In many instances, reporters were present at committee meetings. I reject the civilian administration and will continue to do so. I will not relinquish my people's right to self-determination nor the creation of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO.

The Governor turned a deaf ear, and said: "We have decided to dismiss you as mayor of Ramallah, and from the Municipal Council altogether." I said: "That is not your right. Only the citizen have the right to dismiss me because they

elect me. I still regard myself as the Mayor of Ramallah; your dismissal is illegal."

Q. Where the Israeli authorities connected to the assassination attempt on your life?

Khalaf: Until this very day, no progress has been achieved in the investigation. I think that the Israeli authorities never investigated. They are not motivated enough to catch or prosecute the criminals. As of today, I have not yet been questioned about the attempt on my life, and this means the Israeli authorities know the truth, but are just interested in closing the file.

Flowing blood

Q. At a recent cabinet meeting, Begin accused you of being a Nazi.

Khalaf: Nonsense. He who works for a just and lasting peace is no Nazi. Begin sees a Nazi in every Palestinian who stands up for his rights. I reject all Israeli plots, and struggle for my people's rights. Begin can say whatever he wants. Not I, but whoever attacks unarmed residents is a Nazi. Those who hooby trapped my car are Nazis. Begins accusation against me is especially dangerous since, in Israel, there are hundreds of thousands of survivors and relations of survivors from the Holocaust. They experienced firsthand what Nazis are like. Against such a background, one can say that, in effect, Begin gave permission for my blood to flow.

War Ministers

Q. During your term as mayor of Ramallah, there have been four different ministers. Can you

Q. Why do you refuse to meet the head of the civilian administration, and at the same time do not refuse to meet with the military governors?

Khalaf: We regard the military government as representative of the occupation authorities; we think that talking to the civilian administration is, in fact, recognition of the Camp David accords. The aim of the civilian administration is to abolish occupation, and to impose annexation in its stead. We do not want to become accomplices by cooperating with the civilian administration.

Q. Why did Israel decide to create the village leagues?

Khalaf: Israel invented the village leagues so as to hold negotiations with them in accordance with the Israeli interpretation of the Camp David accords. Members of the village leagues claim that they represent the population of the villages, but we have not heard them object to the confiscation of village lands. It must be remembered that the population of the villages is the primary victim of Israeli settlement policy; that's why it's silly to assume that the population of the villages will ever consider the West Bank city-dwellers as their enemies, and the civilian administration as an ally. Israel has failed to find a Palestinian counterpart to negotiate with on the basis of Camp David. That's why they invented the treacherous village leagues. This plan is rejected by the entire population of the occupied territories.

Q. Israel claims that you use the Arab States' aid for incitement and paying the fighters.

Khalaf: Not even one dinar is allowed into the occupied territories without the approval of the occupation authorities. Israel knows how much money comes in; the monetary records of the municipalities record in detail the purposes for which the money is used. This is a smokescreen aimed at diverting attention from the enormous amounts of money which Israel is giving the village leagues.

Ezer Weizman: He would talk to us more on political matters than on municipal issues. He would not lose his temper when we told him the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. We felt that he had an understanding for our problems, but he would renge on his promises. I think that there were differences of opinion between Weizman and Begin on the occupied territories issue.

Q. Could one say that Khalaf and Weizman might have found a solution?

Khalaf: Any solution for the Palestinian problem

cannot succeed, and will not last, if it is not endorsed and supported by the PLO, because the PLO is the only representative of the Arab Palestinian people. Whoever wants true peace, should turn to the PLO.

Submissive people

Q. In your opinion, is the civilian administration a stage on the way towards annexation of the occupied territories?

Khalaf: Sharon and the rest of the present Israeli leadership say that the West Bank, or as they call it, "Judea and Samaria," is "liberated" territory and as such, does not require annexation. The civilian administration operates in accordance with this view, but Milson will not be able to find local councils and municipalities who support the civilian administration. The population will not allow their council members to sit with Israeli officials instead of their own elected mayors. This has nothing to do with the amount of aid given by the civilian administration. The civilian administration deals with the local population as strangers in their own land, and as a minority.

Q. Will your dismissal affect your struggle against the occupation?

Khalaf: I remain what I am, even after the dismissal. I will continue to struggle with all my strength whether I am reinstated or not. Israel thinks that after dismissing the mayors, it could enforce autonomy and claim publicly that the Palestinians accept their plan. This is a dream, an illusion. The population has rejected, and does reject, this plan. Israel wants both peace and the land; Israel is not willing to give up land for peace. Though Israel has succeeded in conquering the land, for the time being, it will never succeed in destroying our national pride. We fight for a peace that will secure our national rights.

Q. Is there a difference between Karim Khalaf before the dismissal and Karim Khalaf after the dismissal?

Khalaf: Karim Khalaf was, and is, the same man. I am the son of a nation that rejects the civilian administration, and as such, I will continue my struggle against this plan. My dismissal will not affect my struggle. You should not forget that I still consider myself as the elected mayor of Ramallah.

Village Leagues

Q. Why do you refuse to meet the head of the civilian administration, and at the same time do not refuse to meet with the military governors?

Khalaf: We regard the military government as representative of the occupation authorities; we think that talking to the civilian administration is, in fact, recognition of the Camp David accords. The aim of the civilian administration is to abolish occupation, and to impose annexation in its stead. We do not want to become accomplices by cooperating with the civilian administration.

Q. Why did Israel decide to create the village leagues?

Khalaf: Israel invented the village leagues so as to hold negotiations with them in accordance with the Israeli interpretation of the Camp David accords. Members of the village leagues claim that they represent the population of the villages, but we have not heard them object to the confiscation of village lands. It must be remembered that the population of the villages is the primary victim of Israeli settlement policy; that's why it's silly to assume that the population of the villages will ever consider the West Bank city-dwellers as their enemies, and the civilian administration as an ally. Israel has failed to find a Palestinian counterpart to negotiate with on the basis of Camp David. That's why they invented the treacherous village leagues. This plan is rejected by the entire population of the occupied territories.

Q. Israel claims that you use the Arab States' aid for incitement and paying the fighters.

Khalaf: Not even one dinar is allowed into the occupied territories without the approval of the occupation authorities. Israel knows how much money comes in; the monetary records of the municipalities record in detail the purposes for which the money is used. This is a smokescreen aimed at diverting attention from the enormous amounts of money which Israel is giving the village leagues.

Ezer Weizman: He would talk to us more on political matters than on municipal issues. He would not lose his temper when we told him the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. We felt that he had an understanding for our problems, but he would renge on his promises. I think that there were differences of opinion between Weizman and Begin on the occupied territories issue.

Q. Could one say that Khalaf and Weizman might have found a solution?

Khalaf: Any solution for the Palestinian problem

interview



The banished mayor in Jericho

Arab Nation to confront the impending evils. The differences in opinion between Labour and Likud are semantic, and must not obscure the common Zionist plans and strategy of Labour and Likud.

Q. What, in your opinion, are the principles of a just peace?

Khalaf: One, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, consisting of an independent Palestinian state, led by the PLO.

Two, implementing the UN decisions concerning the Palestinian state, led by the Palestinian refugees.

Three, Israeli withdrawal from all the territories conquered in the 1967 War.

Q. Do you support cooperation with progressive Israeli forces?

Khalaf: I am not against the Jews. I am against Zionism, and see it as a common enemy of both Jews and Arabs. I welcome the progressive Israeli forces, and demand that they do more to end the Israeli arbitrary behaviour in the occupied territories, and to reveal the true character of the Israeli policies. I am proud of the Israeli forces who support the creation of an independent Palestinian State. The fact that these forces are a minority in Israeli society is sad. But they should know that the road is long, and they must not give up.

Begin is planning to turn Israel into a Zionist state, not necessarily a Jewish one. He always calls for the creation of a national Union government, which would include only the Zionist parties - thus excluding not only the Arab parties, but the non-Zionist Jewish parties as well. I think that the Jewish forces of progress do a good job, more or less. Our struggle to obtain our rights is a joint one. In spite of that, I think that these forces are capable of doing more than they have done so far. Zionism portrays the Palestinians in a negative light, and the Israeli progressive forces have the responsibility of changing that image.

Q. It is said that the settlers are now the real rulers of the occupied territories. Do you agree with this opinion?

Khalaf: The settlers do not carry out any action without the knowledge of the authorities. Settlements are not created for security reasons. One does not need settlements if there is true peace. The objective of the settlements is to break up the Arab regions, and to threaten Arab towns and villages. The settlers can sever communications between Arab villages and towns within half an hour, because they are scattered throughout the occupied territories. Yet, these plans are doomed. As long as one Palestinian baby is still alive, the Palestinian people will not surrender.

Q. One last question. Some say you are a wealthy man who could live comfortably anywhere he wishes, outside the West Bank; yet you choose to live here, and risk your life daily; why?

Khalaf: Even if I were offered the entire world, I would not give up my land and my homeland. I was banished from my city, Ramallah, to Jericho - but Jericho too, is my country. No place can replace the homeland. I will go on with my struggle. Money or property is not the problem; a people who desires national liberation is. As a son of this nation, I put that above all else.

FRIDAYS & SUNDAYS
LUNCHEON
BARBEQUE
AT THE TERRACE

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS
DINNER
BARBEQUE
J.O. 5,000
per person



Amman's most exclusive
HOTEL JORDAN

Jordan Cultural centre on the way

(Continued from page 1)

The Cultural Centre. The complex occupies an area of about 26 dunams in Shmeisani. It includes a 150-seat theatre, and dressing rooms equipped with modern facilities. The theatre hall can be used for important meetings, lectures and movies.

The theatre stage is 10 metres deep, with a removable apron. The 35 metre-wide space under the apron can be used for an orchestra. The stage is nine metres wide, with wing spaces of five metres each. There is 15 metres of space above the stage.

The meeting hall, in which the Arab summit was held, seats 800 persons, and can be adapted to fit in with any change during a meeting. It will be equipped with new radio and television facilities in the near future.

The building includes a 200-seat children's theatre, with all the necessary facilities. An 8,250-square-metre parking lot can accommodate 300 cars.

Back inside, the theatre hall is equipped with luxury comfortable seats. The hall has two side exits leading to the street, as well as underground entrances. Upper entrances lead to the meeting hall.

A special section for the management and personnel, equipped with a cafeteria, is behind the main building.

Special purpose rooms for decoration are situated near the theatre's main entrance.

The centre includes several exhibition halls, so that six different exhibitions can be held simultaneously. A hall and several rooms are available for rehearsals.

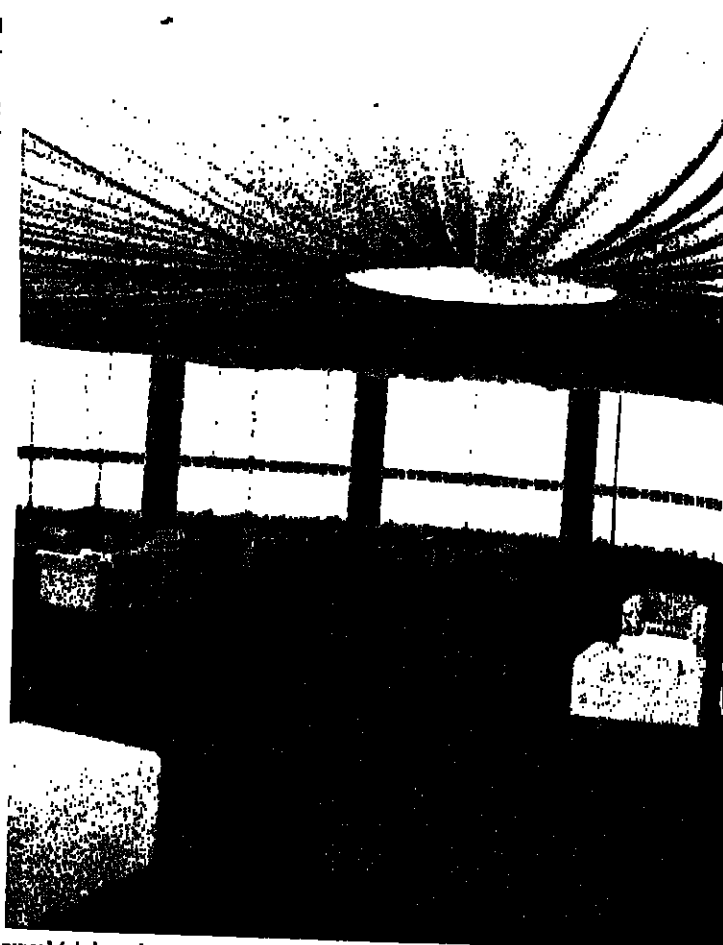
Telex, telephone and secretarial services have their own specially-equipped rooms.

Amply modern safety equipment has been provided, along with a heating and air-conditioning system.

Salim Al-Ma'ani



Exterior of the Royal Cultural Centre (left), and circular lounge inside the glass 'tower' (right)—photos by Naser Namruti



U.S. opinion mobilised against Israel by its tactics

(Continued from page 1)

cent beginning of grass roots concern over the Middle East," since Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

"During the last few weeks, all the groups and individuals concerned with the Middle East and the Palestine question have become very active, and there is more cooperation and coordination between them now," he said. "But what is particularly reassuring is the emergence of greater interest among Americans who hitherto have not been involved in Middle East questions."

Recent "teach-in" sessions on the Middle East have attracted an audience similar in make up and strength of conviction to the anti Vietnam war campaigners of the late sixties and early seventies, says Sharabi.

He believes two major factors have caused the shift in U.S. public opinion. One is the undisguised aggression of Israel's action in Lebanon. The other is a link-up with the anti-nuclear war

movement in the States. "The public is beginning to associate an unsettled Middle East with the threat of nuclear war—hence the interest in seeing a settlement of the Palestine question," he said.

Public opinion will be further mobilised by a multi-million dollar campaign about to be launched in the U.S. to promote the Palestinian viewpoint. While helping set up the campaign, Sharabi did not wish to give any details at this very early stage.

Very worried. Even more significant, says Sharabi, is the growing opposition in Congress. "Congress has always been Israel's bastion in the U.S. because of pro-Israeli influence in the electoral system," he said. "Congress has tended just to rubber-stamp U.S. administration policy on the Middle East. This attitude is now being challenged. The outspoken way Israel has been criticised in Congress over the past few weeks has no parallel in the

last 30 years. Israel's friends in the U.S. are very worried and with good reason."

Among the challengers are the three Congress members who recently completed a fact-finding tour of the Middle East—Paul McCloskey, Nick Rahall and Mary Rose Oaker. McCloskey is even more damning than Sharabi on the subject of congressional meekness. "Congress has time and again rubber-stamped whatever Israel wanted to do," he told a press conference in Amman last Friday.

McCloskey and like-minded Congress members—twenty in all—have urged before Congress a resolution calling for immediate suspension of military and economic aid to the Middle East until the Lebanon crisis is resolved. Though carefully worded to apply to the whole region, the bill's real impact would be on Israel.

McCloskey and his colleagues also want to establish a clear link between evacuation of the PLO from Beirut and some guarantee of future Palestinian autonomy. Unless this link is made clear in U.S. policy, they feel, there will be no hope of a lasting settlement to the present crisis.

But the shift in U.S. opinion has stopped short of having any influence on official policy. "The position held by the administration has not changed much," said Sharabi. "The gap between government policy and public opinion is quite deep now. Policy is lagging behind public and media opinion, which is a very odd thing in the U.S.—it's usually the other way around."

A change in U.S. policy has been expected ever since the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the appointment of George Schultz as his successor. But instead of the voice of moderation urging restraint on Israel, and the beginnings of dialogue with the PLO, there has so far been a

resounding silence. President Reagan has called for an end to the fighting in Lebanon, while avoiding any criticism of Israel's action or any attempt to control Israel by withdrawing support.

The 1 August edition of the *Birk Sunday* newspaper, *The Observer*, suggests that the U.S. does not have that much control. "The Israelis have us by the tail," an unnamed senior American official told the paper. "They know we don't want an aid on Beirut." So, says the *Observer*, "the Israelis use the threat of drastic action to prevent any American dialogue with the PLO and any linkage between its evacuation from Beirut and the wider issue of the Palestine problem."

If this is the reason why U.S. policy cannot allow itself to reflect public and congressional opinion, then observers say it represents a potentially "disastrous" state of affairs—for U.S. influence over Israel has to be an essential ingredient of any comprehensive long-term peace process.

Lebanon worries Reagan

(Continued from page 1)

so that this matter can be promptly resolved.

Israeli warplanes bombed West Beirut before sunset Wednesday after tanks closed in on the shrinking PLO enclave behind a day-long artillery and gunboat bombardment.

The planes roared over the southern outskirts of the Lebanese capital about 8 p.m. and bombed coastal areas near the Kuwaiti embassy. Mr Hassan and the Riyad Solh palace, Beirut radio stations reported.

The aerial attacks had been held at bay, Israeli officers said, to prevent any accidental bombing of advancing Israeli armoured columns which moved up the coast and crossed Beirut's mid-city dividing line.

Correspondents saw apartment buildings disintegrating and fires gutting city blocks in the residential neighbourhoods.

Police said at least 50 civilians were killed and 150 wounded in West Beirut, whose 500,000 inhabitants have been without electricity, running water and fuel supplies for the last 10 days.

Doctors at the American University Hospital in West Beirut reported the

medical centre had 24 persons dead, mostly civilians, and 115 wounded.

Lebanon's president Elias Sarkis appealed to President Reagan to stop "what is happening in Beirut, where innocent civilians are being subjected to mass killing and destruction."

The hard-pressed Arafat issued a radio appeal to all Palestinians to take arms against "this mighty American-Israeli murderous war machine to defend what is left of your nation's honour unto death because martyrdom is the key to victory."

Under a full moon a column of Israeli tanks rolled across the "green line" that divides Beirut. An Israeli spokesman claimed the armoured force carved out a 60-by-600-metre salient in the northern land at the central crossing intersection near the National Museum less than two kilometres from PLO command headquarters in the bomb-ravaged Fakhani neighbourhood.

But PLO communiques said guerrilla fighters set 10 Israeli tanks alight and repulsed repeated enemy attempts to cross into West Beirut from the Museum Road and capture the neighbourhood of Berbir and its strategic roundabout.

Washington conference told

Stop weapons flow to Israel, give life to Lebanon's people

In an effort to sensitize American Christians to the concerns of the Arab American community, the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) co-sponsored a conference, "JERUSALEM, City of Peace: Toward Biblical Foundations for Justice in the Holy Land" from 27-29 May, 1982. The resolutions of the conference are particularly significant in the face of the unfolding tragedy in Lebanon.

The purpose of the Jerusalem conference according to its organizers was to begin a dialogue between American Christians and Arab Christians from Palestine and Lebanon.

The following paper, entitled "America's Responsibility for the Destruction of Lebanon", by ADC's James Zogby, speaks to the consequences of complacency of American clergy and peace organizations in regard to the suffering of the Lebanese people.

WHEN WE formed the Palestine Human Rights Campaign five years ago, we did so to help focus attention on the plight of Palestinian victims of Israeli human rights violations. We wanted Americans to know the names and faces of these victims of the Israeli occupation of Palestine. We were not a political organization. We did not support any ideological position whatsoever. We simply wanted to make Americans aware of Palestinian humanity because we knew that there could be no solution to the Middle East conflict until America considered the Palestinians as human as the Jews of Israel.

It is America which underwrites the Israeli occupation of all of Palestine. It is America that finances the expropriation of Arab land, the building of settlements and the terror-bombing of Arab civilians. Americans by and large acquiesce to this policy because they do not view Palestinians as human beings.

In the American consciousness, the Middle East conflict exists as an equation, with Israeli humanity confronting the "Palestine problem." Palestinians are not considered human beings; Israelis, on the other hand, are perceived as humans with fears and people who need security. Hence, it seems logical to many Americans that the U.S., Israel, and Egypt can negotiate "Palestinian autonomy" without Palestinians. The basic issue at stake is not the rights of the Palestinian people, but how to "remove" or "resolve" the "Palestine problem" so that Israeli humanity can live in peace. When Palestinians are spoken of, it is as

the "terrorists" who do not recognize Israel's "right to exist." Because Palestinians are not considered as human beings equal to the Jews of Israel, it never occurs to many Americans to speak of Israel as not recognizing Palestine's (or even Palestinians') "right to exist." Most would never think to describe Israel's mass murder bombings of Lebanon as terrorist attacks.

Because of this racist mind-set, Americans support U.S. Middle East policy because it seems logical to support humanity when it is confronted by a "problem." Because Palestinians refuse to accept this fate—they continue to call out for recognition and for human rights—the Middle East conflict continues.

Today this equation describing the Middle East conflict has been expanded. Lebanon has entered the consciousness of Americans in an even more dehumanized manner. Lebanon is presented to Americans as a space, an arena—where Israeli humanity confronts the Palestine "problem." There is a consciousness of Lebanon as an arena, but there is no awareness of the people in Lebanon.

Lebanon is dying, and with the exception of those who are hell-bent on destroying it or who are in insidious ways profiting from its misery, no one seems to care for Lebanon or its people. An 11 January 1982 *Time* magazine article on the children of war, for example, had a lengthy section entitled "Lebanon." It is commendable that the article, for the first time, focused on the Palest-

inian children in Lebanon, but nowhere in the article was there mention of Lebanese children.

During the massive 1981 terror bombings of the Fakhani neighbourhood of Beirut, the press routinely characterized the attacks as being against Palestinian "strongholds" and Palestinian "targets." Those neutral buzzwords sanitized the murder of 400 civilians. That the victims were civilian and Lebanese as well as at first not apparent.

The annual foreign assistance to Lebanon from the U.S. is between \$10 million and \$20 million in military sales credits. There is no humanitarian aid or reconstruction aid to the people of this ravaged land. At the same time, Israel, which is responsible for the destruction of South Lebanon, receives about \$3.3 billion annually.

Christian army? At times, the suffering of Lebanese is just dismissed, as in Meir Kahane's recent book, as "just Arabs killing each other"—a phrase repeated by Western journalists portrayed in the recent film "Circle of Deceit." What there is recognition of the suffering of Lebanon's people, this recognition often takes the form of callous manipulation of the facts. Right-wing Evangelicals, for example, have fallen in love with Major Saad Haddad. He is routinely described as the leader of a "Christian army" or the "Christian forces" in South Lebanon. A Geraldo Rivera "20/20" program in December of 1980 called Haddad the "defender of the true faith." There will be other speakers in this conference who will address some of the issues which I could raise here, but I must say that it is one of the tragic ironies of the Holy Land that the name of Jesus who died because the people who chose Barrabas should today be used by those who are the followers of one who is worse than Barrabas. This is not only an irony, but a sacrilege, for there can be no such thing as a Christian army.

Those right-wing Evangelicals who support Haddad or those liberal members of Congress who on occasion speak of Lebanon have recognized Lebanon through the good offices of the Israeli lobby. They have come to *crassly* use Lebanon and its suffering as just another weapon in their anti-Arab arsenal. But for Lebanon's people they have done nothing, and, I suspect, feel nothing. They have given no economic aid to Lebanon and its peoples, and they have done nothing to stop the destruction of that land. Thus it is that the suffering of the people of Lebanon is either ignored or manipulated.

Mirroring conflicts. I could recite for you the history, or if you will, the many histories, of the Lebanese conflict. There are not only many sides, but sides within sides. It would, I fear, be to no avail. We, and I speak as a Lebanese, are all in the mud together—dirty and sinking. No one party in Lebanon is clean. All have legitimate concerns and fears. We can all, in the mud that we are in, maneuver for space and call each other names. But because I am filled with a sense of urgency and, at the same time, despair, I prefer to reach out for help.

I feel the urgency because Lebanon and its peoples—the Lebanese, the Palestinians, the Armenians, the Kurds and all the others who have sought and found refuge in that land—have now become the victims of each other and of the larger Middle East conflict. That conflict is, on so many levels, mirrored in Lebanon. This is not to say that the Lebanese system itself was not in part also to blame. It was archaic and tragically inadequate to meet or resolve the needs of its own peoples.

I feel a sense of urgency because some effort must be made to peel away at the many problems of Lebanon—layer by layer—to resolve the crisis. And yet I am in despair because one of the first layers that must be removed involves Israel.

Because of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, Israel views Lebanon as a legitimate arena for its activity. Israel has pursued a scorched earth policy in South Lebanon. It has erased much of the beauty of that land and has forced the evacuation of 300,000 refugees. It was the pressure of this mass exodus from the South that created unbearable tensions in Beirut that have in turn forced eruptions in that area of Lebanon.

Israel has refused, in violation of the U.N. resolution on the "right to return," to even consider the right to return of the 500,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Further, Israel has maintained for four years an occupation of South Lebanon—also in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions—that has frustrated the role of the U.N. peacekeeping forces in the South.

Massively armed, Israel today continues to occupy large areas of Lebanon, preparing to strike at the next moment. Because of these massive

middle east

and continuing sources of external pressure, the various parties in the Lebanese conflict are forced to manoeuvre against each other. Only the U.S. can remove the occupation of South Lebanon. Only the U.S. can act decisively to end the threat of new Israeli terror raids and scorched earth bombings. Only the U.S. can restrain Israel so that the peoples of Lebanon can begin to rebuild and restore order to their society.

If the U.S. cannot move to stop so little an act as the expulsion of elected West Bank mayors, how can it expect the U.S. to stop the mutilation of an entire nation?

Pious pronouncements. Historically, when the U.S. government would not act to end an atrocity, the churches and the peace movement would act as a restraint—as a positive force to change U.S. policy and to aid in the process of healing and reconstruction. But because Israel is involved, I despair.

Instead of decisive action for change, the churches and the peace movement give us pious pronouncements of concern or vague formulas hinting at the way to peace. The same forces that have kept the El Salvador fray silent in the face of the destruction of Lebanon and the devastation of Palestine. The same forces in the U.S. that are so courageous in the defence of victims of oppression in the Soviet Union or Taiwan or South Africa lose their courage in the Middle East. The churches and the peace movement in the U.S. either cannot or will not act in a decisive way to stop Israeli acts of war and repression.

While it has become fashionable today to condemn Menachem Begin, we do not even ask for such hollow condemnation. We do not ask that Israel be condemned. We only ask that it be stopped.

There is no symmetry to the Middle East problem. The peoples of Lebanon are caught in a massive squeeze. They can only adjust to new refugee status or to the prospect of permanent exile. They can only learn to accept occupation or dismemberment. They can only wait in fear for the next massive terror attack. And so they have taken sides with and against each other. There is hardness and a meanness in Lebanon today. There is anger in Lebanon today. Every day that unbelievable war without end claims victims and produces new feuds. Christians kill Christians, Muslims kill Muslims, and the manoeuvring for space in that tragic conflict continues.

Action. After the 1981 terror-bombing of Beirut, the U.S. government paused for a moment, and withheld for a while the transfer of more weapons of destruction to Israel. It finally offered them up with no strings attached. No movement was made to end the occupation of South Lebanon. No movement to aid the Lebanese and Palestinian victims of war. No movement to aid in the reconstruction of Lebanon was begun. Yesterday I read that the U.S. Senate dramatically increased U.S. military sales credit to Israel. The day before, a proposal was offered to give Israel another 75 F-16's. I have seen no opposition to any of these transfers to Israel of instruments of death.

Action must be taken if Lebanon is to be saved. While a resolution of the larger Middle East question would, of course, be of great assistance in the resolution of the conflict in Lebanon, Lebanon cannot wait for this.

For Lebanon to be saved, the threat from Israel must be removed. Only if Israel can be effectively restrained can Lebanon find the breathing space it needs to resolve its internal difficulties. Restraining Israel and removing the threat of massive Israeli attacks designed to destabilize the country and/or to destroy the PLO would make possible the following:

- The return of Lebanese sovereignty over occupied Lebanon.

- The resettlement of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who evacuated the occupied areas in Lebanon.

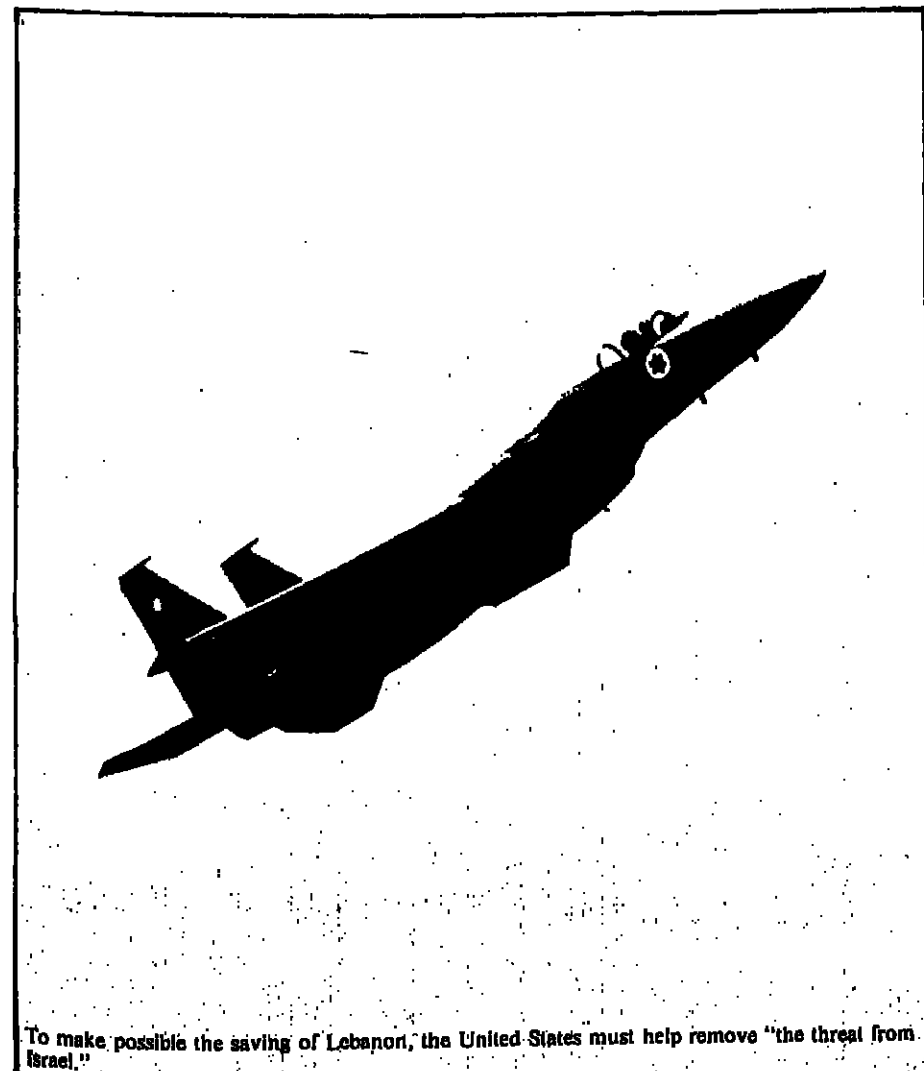
- The calming of both Palestinians and Syrians, who could no longer be threatened by invasion or extermination. Given this, the Lebanese government would then be in a better position to restore central government control over the country.

- Economic reconstruction of the country and, with that, reconciliation of its peoples.

While many problems would still face Lebanon and its peoples, the Lebanese government, without the Israeli threat, would be in a position to restore some semblance of control and normalcy to its country.

But, and this is the critical question, will the U.S. act to restrain Israel so as to make possible, the saving of Lebanon? That is the unanswered question. But that is the question that can and should be answered by those forces in the churches and the peace movement who have on so many occasions in the past acted to change U.S. policy when justice and world peace demanded that those policies be changed.

The massive flow of U.S. weapons must stop. Israel must be restrained. Lebanon and its peoples must be given a chance to live.



To make possible the saving of Lebanon, the United States must help remove "the threat from Israel."

5 AUGUST 1982
MID. EAST

THE JERUSALEM STAR 11

Ammon Training Hotel

presents

elegant dinner

Barbecue on the terrace

every Thursday and Saturday

price JD 3.50 per person

Reservations: 44263

44264

44265

Jabal Amman-Tunis Street
between Fourth and Fifth Circles

TO THE JERUSALEM STAR

Dangers of Arab inaction on Lebanon

Arabs are 'living a disaster,' Khatib says

(continued from page 1)

Khatib, who was forced to leave Jerusalem in 1967 following the Israeli takeover of the Arab city, reaffirmed the confidence of the people of Palestine in the PLO and in its leadership, and demanded military, political and financial support for the organization.

In an interview this week with The Jerusalem Star, Khatib discussed the Palestinian resistance and its future, in the light of the most recent Middle East developments. "The Palestinian people have full confidence in the PLO, their only legitimate representative," he said, adding that they "totally support the PLO leadership, fighting bravely in Beirut. It is the duty of the people of Palestine to render support to the PLO and its leaders - politically, militarily and financially, as much as possible, for the sake of continuing the just fight and the honourable struggle for the liberation of the land and the creation of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil."

He added: "I hope that the same applies to our Arab brothers - governments, individuals and organizations - in order that the PLO can continue to lead the people's struggle." Khatib said that regardless of the present condition of the Palestinian resistance - struggling in besieged Beirut, against the Israeli invasion - it is capable of taking decisions and making policy as it sees fit. "He who fights the Zionist enemy in reality, and he who is carrying arms, has the right to take political decisions," he asserted.

The Palestinian resistance and the nationalist Lebanese forces in their two-month-old fight, he said, are not defending Beirut only, nor Lebanon alone - nor only the Palestine question - but they are defending the Arab destiny, as it is threatened by America and Zionism. "Those who stood courageously in the face of the Zionist invasion in a most noble manner, will continue with their steadfast and heroic fight, and will defend Beirut, their destiny and cause with solid determination and unbending will. Thus they will, it is hoped, stir Arab honour and effort to make the Arab countries adopt a firm stand, back them up and confront the challenges now threatening the Arab Nation."

Painful blows. On the "lacklustre" attitude of certain Arab states towards the Lebanese events, Khatib figures in the Arab countries bear the responsibility for the Arab dilemma, the current crisis and the weakness of the Arabs. Despite the painful blows directed against the Arab Nation, first in Palestine, then in Lebanon and then in Iraq, the Arab countries are still united. Their differences keep increasing, at a time when they all face the same threat by the U.S. and its allies - mainly Israel, which will do away with them one by one.

He added that Arab attitudes towards the slaughter of Palestinians and Lebanese are "shameful and regrettable." They inspire only frustration in the Arab public, along with disappointment in their systems and leaderships. "Such a situation will lead to serious developments and disturbances in the Arab countries," he said, "because the Arab people will not remain quiet. They will not accept languid attitudes and wait-and-see positions. Therefore it is likely, as a result, that we will see coups d'etat in those states, together with great changes and disturbances."

"We are living a disaster," Khatib said. "It threatens the whole area, and there is no way out but to resort to solidarity and self-strength, and to lay down an integrated and comprehensive strategy based on science, knowledge and military and economic forces, to save the nation from this shameful deterioration and to stand up to the challenge."



Rawhi Al-Khatib

Direct enemy. On the Arab attitude towards America, the Jerusalem mayor said, "As an Arab I feel the every Arab state is threatened by America and Israel in its future, existence and destiny. This situation calls for a powerful and united Arab front against the U.S. We must confront it as a direct enemy of the Arab Nation, using all political and economic means, including the oil and money weapons."

He added that the U.S. is exercising "direct aggression" against the Arab Nation, and is threatening the destiny of the whole nation, through its contribution to the creation of the Zionist state and its continuing military, economic and political support for Israel - and through its huge contribution to aggression against Palestine and Lebanon.

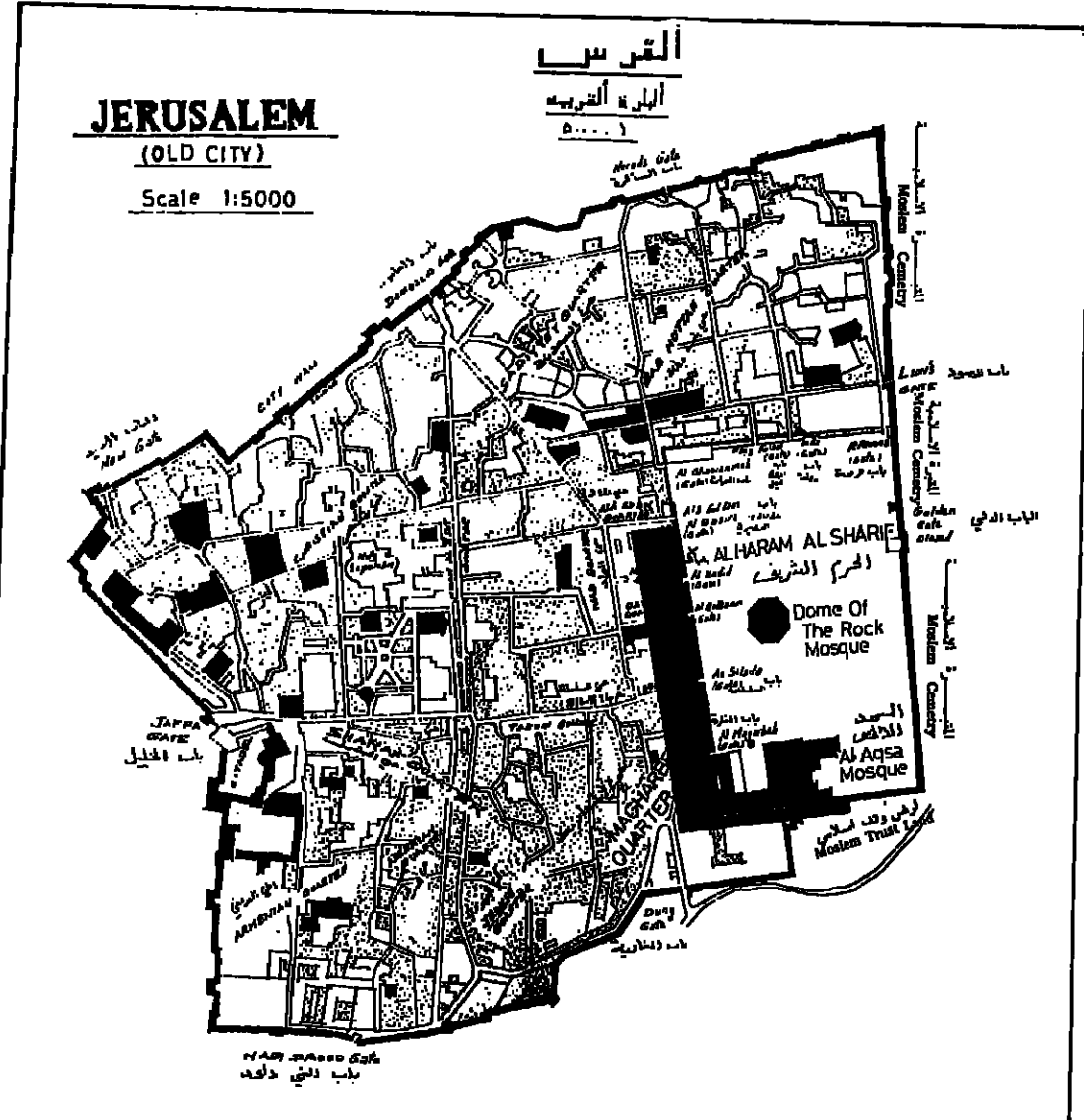
On America's obstruction of international efforts aimed at settling the problem, Khatib said: "The steadfastness of the resistance and the nationalist Lebanese forces in besieged Beirut has drawn the admiration of the free world. They have, by their sacrifices, won support for the Palestinians and Lebanese from many world powers. But regrettably, all international efforts are subject to the structure of the U.N., and the Security Council, leading to the American veto. This means that America is still the number-one enemy of the Arabs and the free world, as it is the enemy of peace and of the concerns of the Third World. This situation requires the establishment of a strong front against America - on the Arab level first, on the Islamic level second and on the international level third - in order to threaten global American interests."

On the Zionist extremists' attack near Al-Aqsa Mosque on 27 July, Khatib said the houses involved "are the same houses which have been exposed to Israeli aggression since 1971. The objective of this recent aggression was to lay hands on these houses in order to convert them to a base for Jewish expansion, threatening the whole area of the mosque."

200 families. Khatib noted that there is already a Jewish post at Al-Maghharbeh Gate, located at the southwestern corner of the compound. The recent seizure of the houses by Jewish extremists placed other sections under a direct threat, he said. The nearby Bab Al-Silsileh and Al-Qattan quarters include over 100 Islamic religious, historic and civic properties, and are home to over 200 Arab families.

"Zionist designs do not stop at these quarters," Khatib said, "but stretch beyond them to the rest of the Islamic, religious, civic and residential properties extending along the western and northern walls of the mosque." He added that Israel, ever since its occupation of the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem in 1967, has carried on with its aggression against the Islamic features of Jerusalem and the mosque. Ever since 1967, it has been carrying out excavations around the mosque.

"Our faithful Palestinian people in Jerusalem will confront such aggression courageously, and will resist the enemy's attempts to Judaize Islamic features," Khatib concluded.



18 Dec. 1979

The Israel Plan To Expropriate And Demolish The Arab Moslem Properties Within The Old City And The Evacuation Of Its Occupants.

1	Quarters & Properties Expropriated In 1968	1	أحياء وعقارات مصادرة عام ١٩٦٨ م
2	Israeli Expropriation Conducted Between 1968 - 1979	2	مصادرة إسرائيلية ممتلكات بين عامي ١٩٦٨ و١٩٧٩ م
3	Quarters & Properties Threatened To Collapse Due To Israeli Expropriation	3	أحياء مهددة بالسقوط بسبب المصادرة الإسرائيلية
4	Site Of The Recent Collapse Area In Dec. 1979	4	موقع المنطقة التي حدث فيها الانهيار في كانون الأول ١٩٧٩ م
5	Quarters & Properties Planned To Be Demolished In Due Time	5	أحياء مخططة لتدميرها في وقت لاحق

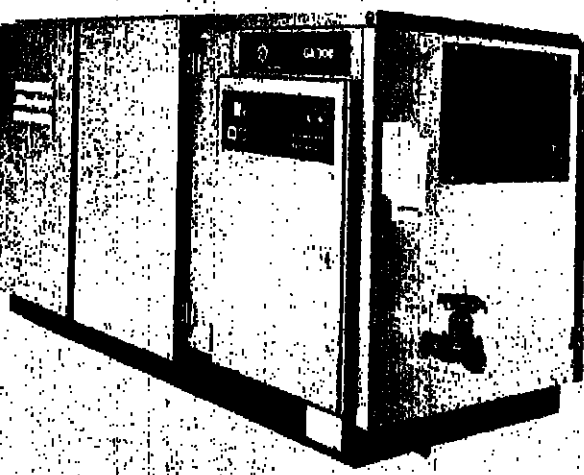
Prepared By: RAWHI KHATIB (MAYOR OF JERUSALEM)

Mayor Khatib's diagram showing the progress of Israeli encroachment on the Arab City of Jerusalem near the Haram Al-Sharif



Atlas Copco

SILENCE ROTARY SCREW AIR COMPRESSORS
Generate Power For More Than 40 Industries In Jordan. Small, Medium & Large Sizes Are Available To Meet Your Requirements



WHEN YOU BUY AN ATLAS COPCO COMPRESSOR YOU BUY QUALITY EFFICIENCY BENEFITS

Jordan's distributor: P.A. KETTANEH & CO. LTD. AMMAN - JORDAN TEL. 75842

Refugee time-bomb threatens Zia Oil production increase stirs Venezuelans

By John Stokes
Observer News Service

KARACHI - Nearly three million Afghans have fled into Pakistan since the outbreak of civil war and the Russian intervention in 1979.

The United Nations has described the exodus as the greatest refugee problem in the world. The Pakistanis who have to face the influx on their own home ground see otherwise.

Two-thirds of the refugees are concentrated in Pakistan's North-West Frontier province and, despite ties of Pathan blood and language between native and refugee, there is little welcome for them.

Many of the Afghan tribal chiefs and rich landlords have bought out everything - money, possessions and trucks. But instead of funding guerrillas to return to Afghanistan and fight, they are buying houses, shops and businesses in the provincial capital, Peshawar.

In Islamabad, too, a number of palatial mansions have been bought by so-called Afghan refugees. Land prices

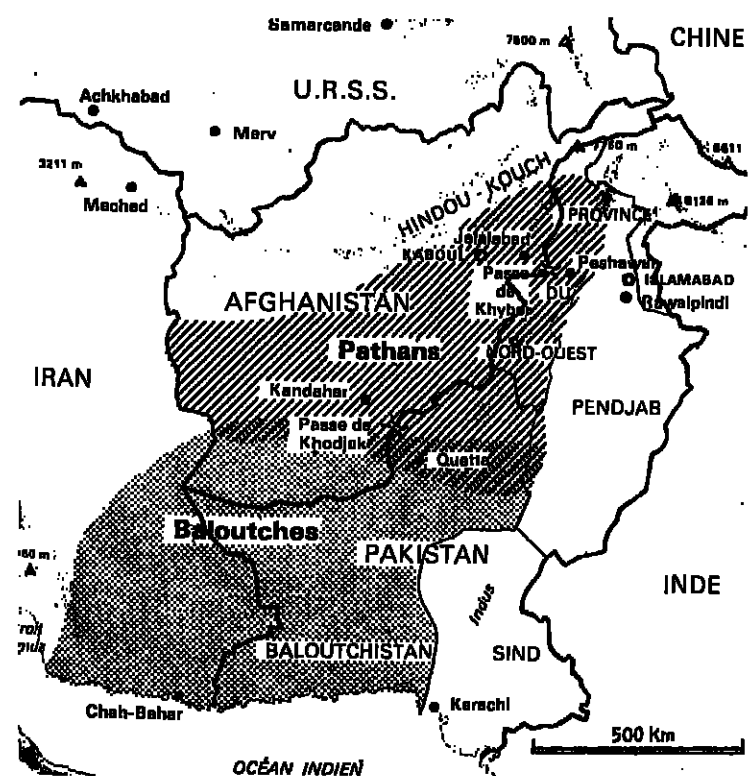
have doubled in the frontier over the last two years and local people are being ousted from jobs and scarce agricultural land.

The Afghans are allowed to retain their weapons, which the local Pathans cannot do, and this gives the refugees an added advantage when there is any dispute with the locals. There have been numerous shoot-outs with heavy death tolls in the Frontier.

Afghan-owned trucks now ply the once Pakistani-dominated Karachi-Peshawar run which provides most of the food distribution network in the north.

Afghans are not only collecting their monthly refugee stipend but working as well, and then borrowing money to head for Karachi, Pakistan's biggest industrial city. The more adventurous make it to oil-rich Arab countries of the Gulf thus unloading the thousands of Pakistanis who displace from smugglers' ships on the illicit migration run.

In Baluchistan province, which has already seen three civil wars against the central government in Islamabad, Af-



The Baluchis are afraid they will be swamped by their Pathan neighbours



The Afghans are allowed to retain their weapons but not the Pakistanis

ghan refugees are seriously upsetting the ethnic balance

Baluchis have always been sensitive about being swamped by their Pathan neighbours in the north. That fear is coming true as Afghan Pathans take over the scarce grazing and water-holes in the north-west of the province.

New industries being established in the province by President Zia are also dominated by Pathans rather than Baluchis. Incidents between the Afghans and the Baluchis have tended to be bloody because the Baluchis have retained many of their weapons.

Government officials are despondent. "We have the makings of a next Lebanon," said one senior official. "The refugees are far better armed than local police or militia units and if they could ever unite they could probably take over the two provinces of the Frontier and Baluchistan."

Pakistan's political opposition, which has been demanding an end to martial law and a restoration of democracy, is even more outspoken. They see the fact that the Afghans can roam around fully armed, organise political parties and hold rallies as a complete contradiction. Under martial law none of Pakistan's opposition parties is allowed to operate and hundreds of political figures are in jail.

Observers say that to allow such an

enormous influx of people into two of the most unstable areas of Asia - Frontier and Baluchistan - is asking for trouble.

The most pessimistic fear a multi-faction civil war, Afghan Pathans against Pakistan Pathans, Pathans against Baluchis, Baluch against the central government, not to speak of the murderous factionalism inside the Afghan refugee community.

The Pakistan army, already bogged down by martial law duties, is outnumbered three to one by refugees and would be hard pressed to crush any serious fighting.

Increasingly there are demands on Zia, even from the bureaucracy and the army, to settle with the Afghans and send the refugees back, but Pakistan's close ties with Washington make that impossible.

The U.S. is believed keen to see the continuation of a low-level guerrilla war biting into Russian manpower in Afghanistan. Washington would not therefore support any real peace moves between Islamabad and Kabul.

Meanwhile bitterness and rivalry continue to mount in Pakistan's sensitive border areas, where the arms black market is booming. Everybody wants to keep a gun in the house in case the final explosion comes.

Numeiry faces new tensions in the south

By Alastair Matheson
Observer News Service

NAIROBI - Greed is the cause of much of the Sudan's present political turmoil. Ever since the prospect of oil wealth opened for the long-neglected southern third of the country, tribal jealousies, combined with suspicion of the Muslim North, have kept the political temperature at boiling point.

President Jaafar Numeiry is particularly worried about tension between the South's majority Dinka tribe and the other people of the region who have accused the Dinkas of dominating them.

The seemingly unbridgeable gap between the nomadic, cattle-rearing Dinkas and the others is exemplified in the animosity between two southern leaders - Abol Alier, a Dinka from Bahar el-Ghazal, and Joseph Lagu, a former guerrilla from Equatoria, near the border with Uganda.

Feeling between Dinka and non-Dinka has been running so high recently that many observers fully expected another civil war to break out.

Now Lagu, who has just been made vice-president of the whole Sudan by Numeiry after the sacking of his rival Alier, has admitted that there has indeed been an outbreak of "anti-government military activity" in the South. This, he claims, has been "instigated by certain foreign powers" which he did not name.

Numeiry, always haunted by fears of a Libyan plot to topple him, has been quick to realise the dangers to his own survival inherent in southern disunity. He has thus spent much time recently trying to heal the deep rifts among Southern Sudanese.

He made one serious miscalculation when he supported a demand by Lagu for the Southern Sudan to be divided into three units under a sort of federal linkage. Lagu's aim was to enable non-Dinka tribes to live off Dinka territory.

Tired of the bickering between the respective factions led by Alier and Lagu, who have alternated in the post of "top man" in the South since the civil war ended in 1982, Numeiry has now chosen a "neutral" third man for the post of chairman of the Higher Executive Council which rules the Southern Sudan from Juba.

James Tambura, who comes from Western Equatoria, has the task of

steering a path midway between the warring factions so that disunity will not prevent development of the sizeable oil deposits found under the sands and swamps west of the White Nile.

Numeiry's other serious miscalculation has been to under-estimate the feeling generated in the South over his decision to locate a new \$700 million oil refinery at Kosti, 170 miles south of Khartoum, rather than in the Southern Sudan at Bentiu, centre of the Unity oilfield which has one of the largest oil deposits in the country.

To carry the oil from Bentiu to Kosti a 340-mile pipeline will be required, costing about \$200 million.

Southerners of both major factions denounced Alier for meekly accepting the Khartoum decision, claiming this will mean the future centre of the oil industry will not be in South.

Many are deeply suspicious of northern plans for use of revenue from the oil, once it comes on stream in 1985. Alier had already attracted much criticism for holding both the post of Sudan's vice-president and the presidency of Southern Sudan at the same time, thus denying one of the posts to another Southerner.

Numeiry and Lagu have now abandoned the plan for dividing Southern Sudan into two or three separate regions, but some measure of decentralisation will be introduced slowly.

This is an admission that the central government is prepared to take account of the wishes of the Dinkas, who were ready to resort to arms to prevent any territorial carve-up.

Numeiry has also had to keep a sharp look-out for dissension in the North against his military rule, especially among the opposition Ansar and Muslim Brotherhood groups.

His sympathy for the political aspirations of the Southerners is viewed with much disquiet by those opponents who would, if they had their way, impose a much stronger control over the fractious South.

By Harold Olmos
Associated Press

CARACAS - Venezuela's decision to raise oil production has sparked a heated debate between the government and opposition political leaders who fear the move will touch off a market war among the petroleum exporting countries.

Deterioration in oil prices could jeopardize the economy of this nation, one of the few stable democracies in Latin America, and mean severe and unpopular budget cuts.

Venezuela recently increased petroleum production by 3 per cent. The move followed a recent meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, where the organization members failed to agree to unified production quotas.

According to official statistics, the increase raised production in Venezuela from 1.5 million barrels per day to 1.925 million B.D. Energy and mines minister Humberto Calderon Berti said the increase was necessary for Venezuela to comply with the contract agreements it has with its clients.

Some petroleum specialists, however, warn that the production hike may only serve as an example for other countries to follow suit and that it could lead to a strangulation of oil prices.

Because of recession in the industrialized world and the increase in energy conservation programmes international demand for petroleum has continued to decline. Oil production by non-OPEC nations, such as Britain and Mexico, has also been an important factor in the current world oil glut.

Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, the leader of Action Democrata, the country's main opposition party, has called the decision to increase production "absurd, dangerous and inconvenient."

Berti has strongly defended the production increase. "We are only complying with agreements we have with our clients," he said at a recent news conference. "We do not want to have to travel the tortuous road of losing their confidence, which we have won by honest operation."

Statistics here show that OPEC production has steadily dropped from 3.9 million in 1979, to 26.8 million BPD in 1980 and 22.5 million BPD last year.

At a Vienna meeting in March, the 13 OPEC members agreed to accept drastic production cuts in a bid to dry up the glut and shore up the price of crude at the equivalent of \$34 a barrel. Venezuela, an OPEC founder, dropped its production from 1.85 million BPD to 1.5 million BPD.

OPEC members unanimously backed the organization's plan to limit its overall production to no more than 17.5 million BPD for the trimester for a trial-run.

But, Berti claimed some OPEC members had increased their levels of production significantly before the agreement expired. He named Iran and Algeria as the main culprits.

In order to maintain its contract agreements during the restricted trimester, Venezuela had to drain off most of its oil stocks, said Berti. The country had no other option but to produce more to meet its contracts, he said.

Earlier this year because of the glut and falling revenues from oil, the government slashed almost \$2 billion off its 1982 budget, nearly a 10 per cent cutback overall.

Venezuela obtains an estimated 70 per cent of its income from taxes on oil sales, and a lowering of revenues could lead to more belt-tightening measures, say economic specialists here. Such a move, with presidential and congressional elections scheduled for the end of 1983, may prove highly unpopular and politically risky for the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

JD 35m Zarqa-Ruseifa water project to get rolling in fall

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--Tenders for the Zarqa and Ruseifa water and sewerage project will be invited in the autumn, according to acting Water Supply Corporation (WSC) director Aref Bahaeddin. Implementation of the JD 35 million scheme will start early next year, Bahaeddin said.

In an interview with The Jerusalem Star, Bahaeddin said the WSC has concluded intensive talks with a delegation representing the West German Development Fund (Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW)), concerning the preparation of tender documents for the project.

He added that this vital project will be financed jointly by the Islamic Bank, the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and KfW, and that the corporation's technical departments will supervise its execution. The project will contribute to raising the standard of public health by improving waste disposal services in Zarqa and Ruseifa, Bahaeddin said.

Field studies. On the same subject, Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al-Ghuweiri told The Jerusalem Star that a World Bank team, one from KfW and WSC technicians had made a field study in Zarqa and Ruseifa to determine the area's needs and prepare a feasibility study. The funding agencies' representatives were briefed on the organizational plans of the municipality during visits they made to population centres, Ghuweiri said. They learned about projections of population growth during the coming five years, and the municipality's plans for expansion until the year 2000.

Ghuweiri added that the delegation concentrated on plans for the first stage of the water and sewerage project, which will cover two-thirds of the 60-square-kilometre city. This stage will comprise a sewer line serving the Zarqa River valley area, starting from Ruseifa-Sukhneh. It will take waste

wastewater from the oil refinery directly to a main pumping station at Sukhneh. The lines will take both wastewater and rainwater and will also serve the Hashimiya area.

Cleaner camp. The system will conserve fresh spring water and prevent pollution of the Zarqa valley. Ruseifa and downtown Zarqa, Ghuweiri said. He stressed the need to connect the Zarqa refugee camp in the first stage of the project. Wastewater from the camp, which is located inside the city, flows into the Zarqa valley because there are not enough percolation pits in the camp, he said.

The first line will be connected to a treatment plant to be built in the Sukhneh area, while the second will pump



Zarqa: the new system will help keep it clean

Local firms win urban work

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--Three contracts in Amman Municipality's JD 17 million urban renewal programme have been awarded to local contracting firms. The Jerusalem Star has learned. The contracts, with a total value of JD 1.2 million, are for construction work in upgrading areas at present inhabited by low-income families.

A JD 200,000 contract for work in the Wadi Urin Al-Samir area went to Crested Ltd. of the same name for Jabal Jorj in the National Water and Sewerage Company. A JD 400,000 contract for the upgrading of physical and social facilities in East Amman went to the Engineering Contractors Association. A JD 600,000 contract for work in the Wadi Urin Al-Samir area went to Crested Ltd. of the same name for Jabal Jorj in the National Water and Sewerage Company. A JD 400,000 contract for the upgrading of physical and social facilities in East Amman went to the Engineering Contractors Association.

Arab ties with Latin Americans create new openings

By Gerhard Kornat

DUSSELDORF--Many participants in the North-South dialogue enthusiastically support the idea of a "South-South connection." They believe that trade relations among the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America could offset some of the shortcomings of traditional world trade and create an opening through which Third World nations could move into an alternative world order that would afford them greater partnership rights, more equality, and better returns.

There was much discussion concerning this possibility at a recent U.N. seminar in Buenos Aires for policymakers from developing countries. They cited as an example the brisk and richly varied trade relations between Latin American and Arab countries in the past few years. Latin America's previous export offensives had been directed toward Europe and Japan.

The first talks on a South-South connection came about when Venezuela, as a cofounder of OPEC in 1960, opted for a strategy of cooperation with the Arabs. Venezuela lacked neither capital nor energy resources but Caracas well understood the need for a federation that would promote an independently financed nationalistic oil policy. Ecuador joined OPEC in 1973 as the second Latin American member. Venezuela and Ecuador proved to be the rest of Latin America that trade relations with the Arabs could yield political and economic returns.

For Latin America, traditionally directed towards the U.S. such an undertaking was not easy. Communications with radical Arab oil exporters frightened Latin Americans accustomed to negotiating with the West. What proved helpful were the families of 10 million Latin American de-

scendants of Middle Easterners who emigrated around the turn of the century. One, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, is president of Colombia.

The major stimulus to South-South relations was the plight of energy-poor nations after 1973. It made new avenues of trade a necessity.

A model South-South relationship was established between Brazil and Iraq. While Brasilia designated Baghdad as its favoured oil supplier, Baghdad offered to purchase large quantities of foodstuffs, iron ore, building materials, transport machinery, electrical products, military supplies, and atomic technology from Brazil.

Brasilia ran into bad luck when her favourite Arab trade partner went to war against Iran, causing an oil bottleneck. But the South-South trade formula seemed so successful that other Arab states—Mauritania, Algeria, Kuwait, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia—opened their doors. As a result, of Brazil's total foreign trade of \$20 billion for 1980, about \$1.3 billion went to Arab trading partners.

Money is the key to another aspect of Latin American-Arab relations. The capital surpluses of the Arab oil-exporting countries stand in marked contrast to Latin America's capital deficits. Supply and demand found a logical meeting ground, especially when the commercial banks of North America and Europe no longer wanted to extend condition-free loans to debt-ridden Latin America.

In 1977 Arabbank (Arab Latin American Bank) was founded. Its main office is in Lima. Arabbank coordinates Arab capital with Latin American needs—on a strictly commercial basis. Originally capitalized at \$100 million (60 per cent from Arab investors), Arabbank channels money from the most prestigious Arab financial institutions into Latin American development projects. It also covers temporary government financial needs.

A different kind of capital flow also runs through these channels from the Middle East to Latin America. Arab development banks underwrite modest lines of credit for needy Latin American and Caribbean countries at extremely favourable interest rates, helping them to correct balance-of-payments problems or provide interim financing for limited projects. The total volume of such loans in 1980 was \$32.5 million.

The radical Arab countries grant larger sums of money to Latin American countries willing to risk offending Washington. Nicaragua received \$100 million from Libya in one year on such terms. The Sandinistas may use this as they wish.

Similarly, Grenada's revolutionary Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is profiting from the generosity of the Arabs. Algeria, Libya, and Syria are providing \$10 million for construction of an airport suitable for long-range aircraft. In such a context, South-South cooperation is increasingly a thorn-in-the-side of the Reagan Administration.

(Hans-Joachim, Düsseldorf)
6 AUGUST, 1982

Early next year a 'realistic' estimate

New airport heads for opening day

By Margi Bryant

Special to the Jerusalem Star

AMMAN--Conjecture over the opening date of the JD 84 million Queen Alia International Airport has grown in recent weeks, as apparently conflicting reports appear in the local press. With several completion dates already passed, the Ministry of Transport has been understandably reluctant to commit itself again to a firm date.

But confusion has increased because "opening date" has been variously understood by the press to mean official handover, commencement of operations and full operation—a three-stage process which will probably take from late September until early next year. The Ministry has not yet decided at which stage to hold a formal opening ceremony.

Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat told the Jerusalem Star that essential construction and installation work should be finished, in accordance with the revised schedule, by the end of September. A test takeoff and landing to calibrate equipment will take place before that, towards the end of August.

Immediately after completion, the facilities will be handed over to the Civil Aviation Department and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, who will then be responsible for getting the system running.

"We cannot say how much time will be required for this-it depends on the different agencies involved",

Suheimat said. But unofficial sources say two months is a conservative estimate, which means the airport would not be open for business before December.

"We might be able to start partial operations in October and then develop gradually," the minister said. "But we will certainly reach full operation by early next year."

Sources involved in construction at the airport say early next year is a realistic estimate.

Aprons finished. Despite popular pessimism about progress at the airport, much of the work is in fact complete. Main contractor General Enterprises Company (Genecol)-in joint venture since last year with Lang Projects of the U.K.-has finished the aprons and the two parallel

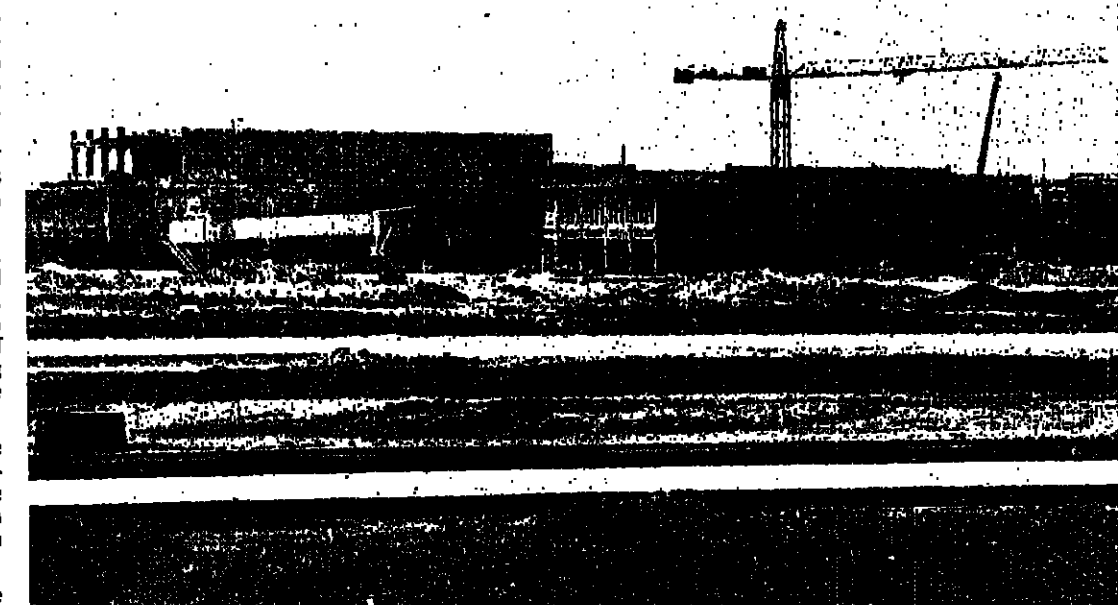
3,600-metre runways, as well as the southern half of the three-storey twin passenger terminal. Passenger traffic will be channelled through one terminal until the northern half is ready.

The airport lighting system, installed by France's Siniere-Duval, is now being tested, and the telecommunications and navigational aids, contracted to the U.K.'s Cable and Wireless Ltd., should be finished by the end of August.

Inspection work on the building—including the Alia maintenance hangar and catering building, the control tower, cargo terminal, central utility plant and administrative block—will begin in August and carry on into September, as those still under construction become complete.

The airport is designed to handle an annual 2.6 million passengers and 66,000 tonnes of cargo—the 1985 projection envisaged in the 1976 design. These figures seemed on the high side at the time. But Amman's existing airport already handles nearly that amount of traffic, due largely to its important role—since the outbreak of the Gulf war—as a staging-post for Baghdad.

The next tough decision facing the Ministry of Transport will be whether to go straight ahead with major expansion plans for Queen Alia Airport scheduled for the year 2000. But any such decision will have to await at least the interim results of the National Transport Study, due in September, which will include a long-range forecast of freight and passenger trends.



The JD 84 million Queen Alia Airport, nearing completion by international and local contractors

Remittances seen dwindling during the next five years

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--A recent study conducted by two Central Bank of Jordan officials forecasts a slowdown in the growth of remittances from Jordanians working abroad during the period of the second five-year development plan (1981-1985).

In the study, the officials—head of the local economy department Harbi Al-Banawi and head of foreign economy Salim Abu Al-Sha'er—predict that the growth of remittances during the second plan will not exceed 15.8 per cent annually. The report cites a rate of 43.4 per cent a year during the first plan (1976-80).

The authors are confident that the emigration of Jordanian workers will continue, and estimate that between 44,000 and 50,000 workers will leave the country during the plan period. They say an examination of the economic activity of the oil-producing Arab states for which Jordanians leave leads to expectations of slow growth those countries' native labour force and productivity, but of rapid drives towards development and reconstruction. The high price of petroleum, the study says, will enable those countries to proceed with their development plans, which will demand the employment of more Jordanian workers—because they are much more easily obtained than workers of other nationalities.

Despite the continued attraction of skilled Jordanian labour to the Gulf states, certain developments in the next few years may tend to slow down the labour flow. If wages increase within Jordan, the manpower wage gap could keep Jordanians from leaving, or even attract some of them back home. Other factors supporting this tendency include the growth in work opportunities at home, the higher wages already being paid to some foreign workers in Jordan, the broadening financial market and the stable economic situation created by the government's policy.

Temporary phenomenon. The study also says that the emigration phenomenon has been temporary, and dependent on many unstable variables. Jordan's policy, however, has never been based on curbing emigration; on the contrary, the policy has been to organize it. The government and monetary authorities have also exerted efforts to support the flow of remittances into the country.

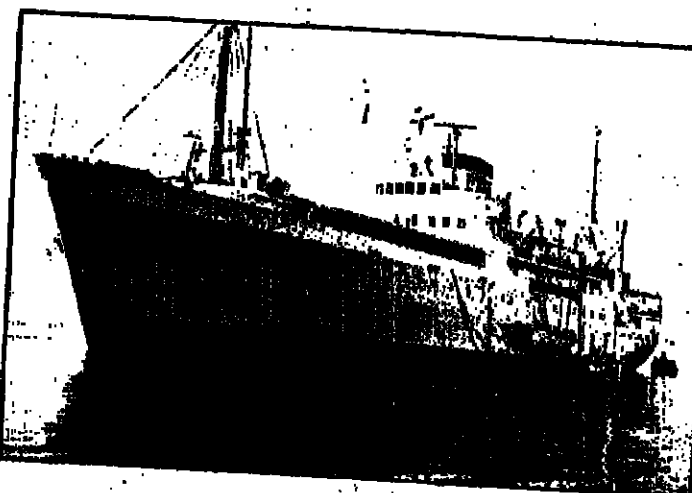
The five-year plan assumes remittances of JD 251 million, JD 362 million, JD 264 million, JD 287 million and JD 300 million respectively in the years 1981-1985. However, the study cites figures purporting to show that remittances during 1981 totalled JD 320-340 million—already far in excess of the forecast for 1985. The five-year plan had set the annual rate of increase in remittances at 4.6 per cent during the years covered by the plan.

Import growth slowdown. Concerning transfers abroad by foreigners working in Jordan, the study predicts that they will total around JD 60 million in each of the years 1982-85. Transfers by foreigners amounted JD 46 million in 1980, and preliminary figures for 1981 put the total at JD 52 million. Jordan's reliance on imported labour is expected to increase due to the growth in development spending, and following the government's decision to exempt Egyptian workers from residence permit requirements. But it is expected that the increase in the employment of foreigners will slow gradually after 1982.

The five-year plan aims both at expanding training programmes—developing local technical and vocational abilities—and at a qualitative and quantitative balance in the labour market. Women's participation in that market is also to be increased through the provision of educational and training opportunities.

It is also assumed that the Jordanian inflation rate will retreat, meaning fewer work opportunities for foreigners.

LOGOS BOOK EXHIBIT & SALE



In Aqaba

through till Aug. 10
open daily 3-7 p.m.
launch service

AQUAMARINA HOTEL CLUB

in Amman

through till Aug. 9
Prince Hashem Birds' Garden
Shmeisani
Open daily 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
4 - 9 p.m.

All ELBS text books 50 per cent off

Fly with



PIA
Pakistan International Airlines

to Abu Dhabi & Karachi from Amman
Effective April 1, 1982
Every Wednesday at 08:45 a.m.
in addition to direct flight to Colombo & Bombay from Karachi

General Sales Agent
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM
King Hussein St.
Tel. 22901

Similarly, Grenada's revolutionary Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is profiting from the generosity of the Arabs. Algeria, Libya, and Syria are providing \$10 million for construction of an airport suitable for long-range aircraft. In such a context, South-South cooperation is increasingly a thorn-in-the-side of the Reagan Administration.

(Hans-Joachim, Düsseldorf)
6 AUGUST, 1982

Delhi

BOMBAY

Colombo

DACCA

KUWAIT / DELHI

Monday & Friday	Boeing 747
-----------------	------------

KUWAIT / BOMBAY

Monday & Sunday	Boeing 747
Thursday	Boeing 747
Wednesday & Saturday	Boeing 747

KUWAIT / COLOMBO

Monday & Thursday	Boeing 707
-------------------	------------

KUWAIT / DACCA

Monday & Thursday	Boeing 707
-------------------	------------

For further information please contact your IATA Travel Agent or Kuwait Airways Sales Office

King Hussein Street, United Insurance Co. Bldg.
Tel. 30145/6 - 22336/7

KUWAIT AIRWAYS

Kamel
Abu Jaber



The Lebanese affair: An aftermath

Part 1

Greetings to Jerusalem!

THERE IS something wrong with the title of this piece. For the Lebanese "affair" is still in progress, and an aftermath means a follow-up of some happening or another. The title is also wrong since the "affair" is still unresolved; it is a continuous process of destruction. It is also the wrong title since Beirut, Lebanon is only the stage, the geographical location in which the drama is being acted out, when in fact the major actors are the Palestinians on the one hand and Israelis on the other. Nonetheless, and in spite of all evidence to the contrary, it seems appropriate to keep the title because the author, to maintain his sanity, has become addicted to taking pills against logic.

No apologies were really proffered or implied in the previous statement, for these seem to be terribly illogical times. Otherwise, how can one explain the events in Lebanon of recent months? Just think of what is happening: Beirut, the capital of a "sovereign" state called Lebanon, is under siege by a "neighbour" who is also a member of the United Nations, and in fact a creation of it. Eight and ten-storey buildings crumble on the TV screen right before the viewers' eyes; horrible cluster and phosphoric bombs explode with continued ferocity; Mr. Philip Habib, after six weeks of secret and not-so-secret negotiations, emerges with a typical Levantine smile to report "no progress though there is still hope."

Israeli shells pour by the thousand from land, air and sea, and hundreds of casualties among civilians and not-so-civilians are reported; a responsible Arab leader advises the Palestinians to commit suicide. Russian weapons in Syrian hands on Lebanese soil are not much help. Six Arab "foreign ministers meet in Jeddah and agree on a formula to "decontaminate" Beirut of the Palestinians.

A man walks into the bedroom of Queen Elizabeth while France and Egypt agree on a Middle East peace formula. The Romanian president gets into the act, while the Arab masses watch with increased fascination and complete non-comprehension.

The masses would like to know why everybody is so concerned with getting the PLO out of Beirut, with only minor concern for what the Israelis are doing. What is really going on? What are the United States, the Soviet Union, France, et alia doing? How did the Arab "giant" turn so quickly into the silly midge that he now seems to be? What happened?

That is why the masses do not understand; nor do they seem to care. "Seem" not to care... for in fact they do care, yet they are helpless in making anybody listen to them. Very few Arabs understand even slightly what is happening, and in their frustration they turn their anger inward and join the ranks of spectators. Spectators in pain, for it is their body that is being "drawn and quartered"; dismembered, as it were, while they watch in helpless bewilderment. Very few of them understand that before one can understand the situation and make any sense out of it he has to stand on his head, look backwards into a murky mirror and hope to see straight ahead; Otherwise how can one explain the utter chaos, confusion, bewilderment and present prostration of the Arab World?

If what has been written so far seems illogical, it is only befitting to an illogical situation, whose confusion is increasing with time.

What is the aftermath of Lebanon? Who knows? Only Messrs Begin, Sharon and perhaps Reagan have an idea. We drift along with the current, controlled by forces which we do not understand.

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

Lessons from Lebanon

THE ISRAELI invasion of Lebanon is beginning to achieve results contrary to the objectives pre-set for the campaign by Menachem Begin and Company. The army which overran the Lebanese border to push back the Palestinian resistance, was deceived by the mirage of success; it thus continued towards Beirut, with the intent to annihilate armed Palestinian resistance and to expunge the very cause manifested by the Palestinian fighters—the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to their usurped land, now called Israel. The "reasonable" assumption of the invasion's planners was to anticipate a repetition of the events of previous Arab-Israeli wars in which decisive military objectives were quickly achieved, after which a ceasefire was imposed to usher in lengthy negotiations culminating in burial of the "corpses" and consecration of a military victory through a political victory that achieved Israeli objectives.

One of the disparities of the invasion is that decisive military victory has not been achieved, instead, the victor is now the captive of his loot. The number of Israelis killed or wounded every day, is not the most significant result of the siege; it is the unearthing of the roots of a cause that has been almost buried by time. Israeli planes and tanks wanted to dump dirt over the Palestinian cause, in the hope that only archaeology amateurs would be able to unearth it hundreds of years from now.

Those who follow Western press reports of statements and analyses are astounded. The postulates had not been known; humanity's "collective" memory had been so feeble that it required all this commotion to awaken to see the sun in the centre of the clear sky.

The steadfastness of the Palestinian resistance has brought to the forefront those simple questions which the Zionist movement had strived to conceal. These questions are now stimulating roaring debates. As the shelling gets more violent and tragedies and setbacks multiply, more inquisitive voices are heard posing questions which might sound naive at the beginning, but which depict obtuseness of the human conscience and its readiness to forget. But this also underlines the beginning of an awakening that must be completed so that the proper answers are found.

Why are there refugee camps in Lebanon? Why do Israeli planes pursue Palestinians outside Palestine? Who put them in this predicament in the first place? Why did the world lead them to terrorism? Should they not be in their homeland Palestine?

These questions sound axiomatic, yet they needed an earthquake to put them on peoples' lips. Begin and Sharon have detonated this earthquake—a

very appreciated deed indeed. The world is often moved by the actions of evil-doers to paraphrase Emerson. Israel itself has not escaped the aftermath of this earthquake, as evidenced by the demonstrations and protest that swept the country. In the U.S. many indicators have sprung up, the latest of which is a statement of the new secretary of state, George Shultz, before the Foreign Relations Committee, in which he admitted, in a manner not dissimilar to the hand of the dead, that the Palestinians do have a problem that has to be dealt with. If people in the U.S. have overcome the effects of the Israeli drug, then this drug has lost its potency and a miracle has taken place the awakening of the Sleepers of the Cave.

Had Begin anticipated these results, he would not have ordered the unfortunate campaign in the first place. Were he now in a position to abandon it, he would do so. But it is the hand of Divine Will finding its way among the barricades of vicious plotting.

Another disparity is how the "victim" is reincarnated, in a vague manner, in the "killer". I am not alluding here to Hitler, Goering or Himmler, whose deeds have found their human expression in Begin, Sharon and Shamir after 40 years. Nor am I referring to the Nazi practices, employed by the storm troopers and the Gestapo to subdue Europe, which are now being enacted in the "Peace for Galilee" campaign. These have won the condemnation of such figures as Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and French President Francois Mitterrand, who cannot be accused of anti-Semitism. Let us acquaint ourselves with the methods, mastered by the Zionists in their training against the Arabs. Have

the Palestinians not copied the Zionists. Defence in fortresses, as perfected by the Israelis against Arab attacks, was copied by the Palestinians who developed it and showed the world how a huge Israeli army stands hesitant against a small force in West Beirut. This stand does not only depend on human heroism, but on sound military rules that constitute a link in a comprehensive plan within which political manoeuvring, intelligent information and psychological warfare play force. The Israelis used the same tactics in the fifties when they confronted the Arab states which adopted an immature military plan, stupid propaganda and foolish diplomacy.

It is a blessing of Destiny that, after 30 years, Israel finds a stubborn foe and a powerful rival in Beirut, where Israeli soldiers — descendants of Weizmann and Herzl — confront the descendants of Al-Qassam and Hasan Salamah, who now command the language of war and politics. The long years of vagrancy have only added more determination to the Palestinians.

But the fortune of these young Palestinians is that they glitter alone in an atmosphere of despair, just as a falling meteor shines in the darkness or as green twigs grow on a dry tree. Had the Arab situation been different, every town and village in Lebanon would have become another Beirut and a multitude of fighters would have marched from every corner to render Lebanon a vast cemetery for the invaders. History will tell that the Arabs and Muslims have lost a golden opportunity that would not be repeated for decades to come.

An Arab Writer



LETTERS

To the editor:

I liked your first issue of "The Jerusalem Star". But you must increase the number of articles on local and Arab Affairs, especially on culture, life styles, tradition, etc. These are the subjects that are misunderstood in the West.

I wish you every success in your noble mission which is to explain the Arab nation to a confused and belated world.

Sincerely
Ziad Darwish

To the editor:

Welcome to the Jerusalem Star. We are happy to have this local addition to our weekly reading. Thanks especially for the arts and culture pages and for the very welcome touch of humour added by Ya'qoub Salem.

Yours Sincerely
Marian Lilley,
Anne Harding

To the editor:

Congratulations on the publication of the first issue of the "Jerusalem Star" which I hope will fill a need for English-language readers in Jordan and the rest of the Arab World.

However, as I went through your first issue, I noticed that your coverage of domestic and Arab issues is insufficient. Moreover, the fact that your paper bears the name of Jerusalem suggests that the main focus would be on the Palestinian question in general and the question of Jerusalem in particular. This has not been the case in the first of your weekly.

Your readers would certainly like to see more articles by Jordanians dealing with political, social and economic topics. This country, small as it is, has plenty of highly qualified intellectuals willing to let their views known across the pages of the "Jerusalem Star".

Yours sincerely
Hatim Ya'qoub

To the editor:

I must say that I was impressed by the quality of your new English weekly "The Jerusalem Star". I wish, though, there were more pictures, and more articles by Jordanians, such as you have on the "opinion" page. But it is a good start.

Yours sincerely
Iman Hourani

To the editor:

It is good to see a new English newspaper being produced here in Jordan. It is a good addition to my week. But I wish you could find something else to write about in the news besides Israel, Palestine, PLO etc. Please put more international news!

Once again, thank you for your excellent effort. I especially liked the horoscope and the "living" pages. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely
Volanda Anacay

VIEWPOINT

Does Washington want peace?

By Yacoub Jabir

THE ACCEPTANCE by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat of all United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian question was hailed as a significant step in many world capitals. The United States and Israel alone have ignored Arafat's peace gesture. The Reagan administration wants the PLO to recognise U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as well as Israel's right to exist, in return for U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Arafat has already done this by signing the controversial document accepting "all U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian question", which is said to include resolutions 242 and 338. Washington, nevertheless, is not satisfied with Arafat's initiative—mainly because it seeks to restrict peace moves in the Middle East to these two particular resolutions. It still regards the Palestinian question as a problem of refugees who need to be settled anywhere, or outside the Arab World.

Washington's adamant refusal to regard the Palestinian question as one of a people's national rights has been compounded by the persistent American effort to block any attempt at the Security Council to amend Resolution 242 to make it acceptable to the Palestinian people's representatives. By so doing, the United States has virtually frozen movement towards a genuine Middle East peace.

In the light of this U.S. policy, one cannot help wondering if Washington is really interested in the establishment of real peace in the region. Apart from ethical and humanitarian considerations, Washington seems to see no reason why it should work for such peace. Its huge interests in the region are intact. It continues to maintain close relations with Key Arab states, without having to reduce its unlimited support for Israel. At the same time, it uses Israel as a long-range weapon with which strike out, from time to time, at selected targets without direct American military involvement.

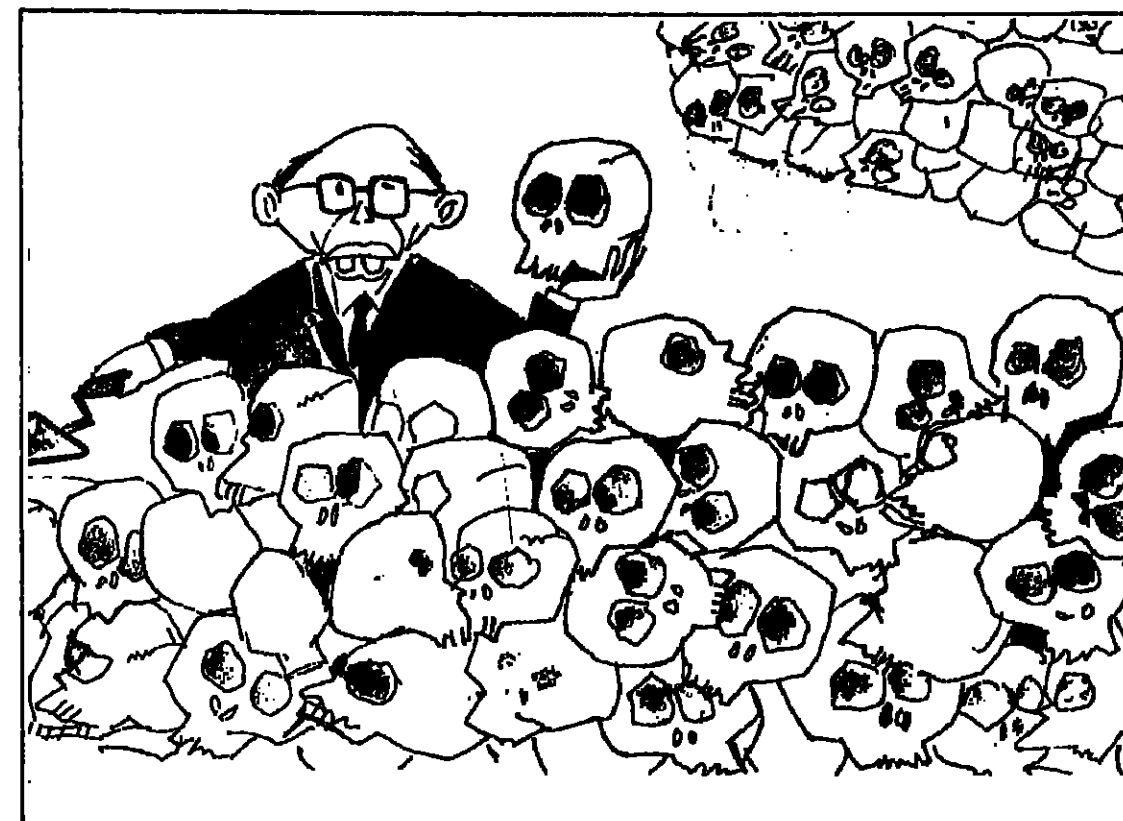
The Lebanese tragedy is only the most appalling result of this unholy alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv. The aftermath of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon could set back the peace process for years. But who cares about peace if the objectives of the U.S. — Israeli alliance are realised?

It will probably take some time, and more Israeli-launched attacks before Washington realises that it is making a grave mistake. The Arab World at present looks relatively calm and docile. But was not Egypt so before the sudden fall of Sadat?



Yitzhak Shamir: Tough talk in Washington?

Kerry Washora



Okaz-Jedda

Arab editorial opinion

THE ISRAELI invasion of Lebanon with its far-reaching effects on the future of the Middle East region continues to be the main concern of newspaper editorials in the Arab World this week.

The recent Israeli military escalation has prompted some papers to predict that Israel has opted for a military solution despite stepped-up Arab and international efforts to solve the problem peacefully, and avoid a blood bath in West Beirut.

Al-Dawha newspaper of Qatar asserts that Israel is going ahead with the military option despite the harsh effects of the invasion which have begun to disturb Israeli civilian and military circles. These effects, the Qatari paper adds, are probably among the reasons which are making Israel opt for a military adventure in an attempt to contain their outcome. A military and political victory would enable the military establishment to regain its esteem and confront the growing opposition to the war.

"Israel's motive in sticking to the military option is the same as the one which makes the United States continue to ignore the political facts in the region which the whole world now realises and urges dealing with them", Al-Dawha explains, adding that the United States, as a partner in the invasion, has based its foreign policy on power and hegemony and entrusted Israel with implementing it in the Middle East.

"Faced with this American and Israeli position, the Palestinian revolution can only hold out and refuse to bargain about its decision because it involves the future of the Palestinian cause," the Qatari newspaper concludes.

The security Council resolution to send observers to supervise the ceasefire in Lebanon following Sunday's fierce Israeli attacks on West Beirut has been met with apathy by another Qatari newspaper.

The paper, Al-Raya, said in a front-page editorial that the new Security Council resolution, like previous ones, will not succeed in checking the arrogance of the Israeli

military establishment.

The paper recalls that U.N. peacekeeping forces in South Lebanon were unable to stop or even delay the Israeli invasion.

"The ferocity of Sunday's aggression was Israel's reply to the Jeddah agreement which displayed Arab sense of responsibility towards world peace", the Qatari paper remarks. "With such a reply, Arab powers are now called upon to stand up to the Israeli challenge and prevent the continuation of the aggression and the destruction of Beirut", Al-Raya concludes.

Sunday's brutal Israeli attacks on West Beirut are drawing angry reaction from the Saudi newspaper, Al-Medina, which charges that the Israeli crime in Lebanon is supported by superpowers, especially the United States.

Noting that the United States bears a major responsibility in checking Israeli barbarity and terrorism, Al-Medina, indicates that the best way to establish peace in the Middle East lies in the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian question.

It concludes by asserting that the Arab and Muslim world will never abandon its solid commitment to find a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Another Saudi newspaper, Al-Nadwa, remarks that Israel launches its attacks whenever an Arab or international step is taken to restore peace in Lebanon.

It adds that Sunday's attacks could indicate that Israel has embarked on the final phase of its war of annihilation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Jeddah-based Al-Bilad newspaper demands an immediate Arab initiative, as great as the crime that is being perpetrated by Israel in Lebanon: it adds that the confrontation with Israel should take a more effective course unlimited by any political or military considerations.

In Kuwait, Al-Watan newspaper calls on Arab states to use the oil weapon against the United States to save children in West Beirut. It says

that the best response to the deprivation of the Beirut children is to stop the flow of Arab oil to the United States.

A Kuwaiti magazine, Al-Raala, sees a close relationship between the Israeli aggression against Beirut and the Iranian attacks on the Iraqi city of Basra.

The magazine believes that the Iranian attacks are designed to weaken Iraq and prevent it from taking an effective part in the confrontation with Israel.

Commenting on Sunday's ferocious Israeli attacks on West Beirut, Al-Dustour of Jordan, says that the attacks were not surprising because Israel is not seeking a peaceful settlement for the Lebanese crisis. Israel's aim, Al-Dustour adds, is to annihilate the Palestinian people and not just the Palestinian fighters in West Beirut.

"The first victim of this Israeli crime is the reputation of the U.S., not only in the Middle East but throughout the world. Israel is using American-supplied weapons to uproot the Palestinians and destroy Beirut", Al-Dustour remarks. It goes on to say that America's silence over the Israeli massacres in Lebanon in the past eight weeks can never be forgotten or forgiven.

"President Reagan's reportedly stern attitude during his meeting Monday with Israeli foreign minister Yitzhak Shamir came too late. The U.S. leader's statement, which he made after the meeting, will remain mere words unless coupled with concrete steps to force Israel to lift its siege of West Beirut, and end its occupation of Lebanon. Israel must then be forced to face the Palestinian question with a view to finding a comprehensive Middle East settlements", the Jordanian daily concludes.

The newspaper Al-Rai says the aim of the massive Israeli bombardment is not just to kill "five thousand terrorists" but to force Beirut to kneel so that the rest of the Arab World will be forced to do the same.

Adnan Al-Hilou: artist's struggle illumines our everyday life.

by Sima Bahous
Special to the Jerusalem Star

It was an air-conditioned, luxury car that drove us down to Al-Husseini refugee camp. May be that's why the bumpy road went unnoticed. The car stopped. We got out. "This way," said Khamis, our guide, pointing to a steep, narrow staircase—although, perhaps the word staircase is inappropriate—it was a number of oddly shaped stones that functioned as a staircase. Down we went past numerous doors and windows, the noise of women and young children assailed our ears—suddenly Khamis stopped in front of the small door that was the entrance of the house we were to visit.

We entered the house—one big, very clean room, furnished simply. From here we went up narrow stairs to a small room, almost hidden amongst the lines of colourful washing.

And there he was, artist Adnan Al-Hilou, in his wheelchair with his ever radiant smile. He is 29 years old and crippled by muscle failure that has left only his right arm fully active. Yet the disease has not stopped Adnan from using art to express his inner feelings or from proving to the world that in this small corner there is a human being determined to fight against all obstacles.

As we sat exploring his paintings, I examined the small room. Simple furnishings, a number of half-torn posters

of cars on the walls, and a large bookshelf packed with books with such titles as "Evolution in Art," "Aesthetics and Philosophy," incongruous in such a setting.

Adnan spoke to us of himself and his art "when I was twelve years old, my disease became so acute I could no longer walk or function properly and I've been in a wheelchair ever since. But Adnan has never let his condition weaken his enthusiasm for the world and for art. "Painting is my life" he says, "without it I'm nothing and nobody. My colours help me psychologically, they are my salvation. "Painting was not imposed on me because I am in a wheelchair" he added, "as far back as I can remember I recall my love for painting."

Adnan paints on simple wood, with brushes that are more like brooms. His paintings have a vitality that cannot be ignored. His works are an aesthetic documentation of his everyday life. He does not paint the desert or the sea. He paints what he can see from his wheelchair—the life of a family in a densely populated Palestinian refugee camp. He lives with his widowed mother and brothers and sisters, and his works depict his mother's water buckets, the washing-lines, the brooms, his slippers, his friends and relatives and, of course, the small room which is his world. His dominant themes are friendship, love and hope.

All this he does with excellent control. His subject matter is never portrayed at the cost of the aesthetic value

of the painting. For example, in his one nationalistic work the nationalism is not thrown bluntly at you. He puts the Arab flag delicately, one sees no blood, no daggers. It is the aesthetic filtering of the impulsive expression. The mark of a genuine artist. Picasso's "Guernica" comes to mind.

It was leading Jordanian artist, Mohammed Durra who "discovered" Adnan. He became "sick and tired" as he puts it of salon artists and bourgeois art in Amman and decided to embark on a new more genuine path. Now he looks for people like Adnan Al-Hilou, potentially good artists and helps them to develop their art.

According to Durra, Adnan has the signs of a genuine artist although he has had formal training. Durra says "in his paintings Adnan is able to achieve light and perspective. He understands well foreground and background, he goes through academic bases on his own and has a good feeling for compositions that are very comfortable to the eye."

He believes that in Adnan he has found a real talent and is planning to stage an exhibition for him soon.

But Adnan's artistic endeavours go further than painting. He also writes poetry and short stories and his works also express the soul of a young man who is positive about life and who holds no grudges for its cruelty. He writes:

"If we weep we do not deserve to live, but if we smile we'll thus give way for hope in our life."



His dominant themes are friendship, love and hope



His work depicts the simple, everyday life he sees from his wheelchair

SUBSCRIPTIONS...SUBSCRIPTIONS...SUBSCRIPTIONS...SUBSCRIPTIONS...
For overseas subscriptions to
THE JERUSALEM STAR, write to:
Jordan Press & Publishing Co.
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan
GOOD READING...GOOD READING...GOOD READING...GOOD READING

Falklands: The penguins remain

WASHINGTON -- Colonists and invaders have come and gone, but the Falkland Islands remain home to several million penguins and other birds.

And many American scientists—ornithologists, conservationists, and ecologists—have made a habit of stopping at these chilly, windy islands, drawn by wildlife ripe for study.

"The wildlife is quite extraordinary," says R. Michael Wright, vice president of the general council of the World Wildlife Fund, who has been to the Falklands twice in the last five years.

"It is away, and there are not many places that are away anymore. I could walk off to think, and have a penguin pecking at my shoes, albatrosses going through a mating ritual in front of me, and seals leaping around in the water offshore."

Penguins by millions. The most significant wildlife consists of penguins, whose numbers on the 200-island Falkland chain have been estimated at 5 million to 12 million. O.S. Pettingill Jr., an ornithologist whose research

into Falkland Island birds has been supported by the National Geographic Society, estimated after a 1971-72 study that one island alone contained more than 300,000.

Ornithologist Roger Tory Peterson says the significance of the Falklands to naturalists is that they are both accessible and the home of five of the 17 penguin species.

Those species are the rockhoppers—Pettingill found 250,000 of them on New Island in one colony on the western part of the chain—gentoo, Magellan or jackass penguins, king penguins, and macaroni penguins.

"It is the greatest place in the world to study penguins," says Peterson, who has been to the Falklands several times.

To William Sladen, an ecology professor at Johns Hopkins University, the Falklands remain "one of the few places on earth where the wildlife is still untouched."

"The most important aspect is how all the birds live together, in vast

colonies, with the resources that are available," says Sladen, who made a 10-year study of Antarctic penguins and once was scientific liaison officer with the Falkland Islands government.

Seals and Whales. Though penguins and albatrosses are most prominent, along with upland geese, the islands are home to a vast array of sea birds, as well as many varieties of resident birds. Seals, sea lions, and whales swim offshore, though not nearly as many as during the 19th century, when an active whaling and sealing industry existed.

"More recently, there has been a competition between sheep ranching and the maintenance of wildlife," says Jacob Sivak, a University of Waterloo, Ontario, professor whose research into penguin vision was partly aided by the National Geographic Society.

Though some ranchers among the Falklands' 1,800 residents seem indifferent to wildlife and have tried to eradicate the upland geese, others have begun to understand the need for conservation.

National Geographic Service

'World's first' Arabic personal computer developed

WASHINGTON (Agencies) -- A California computer firm has developed what it describes as the world's first real Arabic personal computer, for use in homes, businesses and schools throughout the Arab World.

The computer, called ARAPPI-1, is based on America's popular Apple II computer and operates in either Arabic or English. Weighing only five kilograms, the ARAPPI-1 is equipped for video display, computing, games, teaching and printing in both languages, according to the manufacturer.

Multi-media Video Inc. of Santa Clara, California, which developed the computer, says the ARAPPI-1 is available through its more than 20 dealers in the Arab World.

Unlike conventional Arabic typewriter keyboards, the ARAPPI-1's keyboard has only one key for each Arabic letter, with the computer itself determining the shape of the letter based on its position in the word.

The ARAPPI-1 features specialized demonstration "diskettes," designed to explain the concept of computers to users in the Arab World. Diskettes are currently available for Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libya, Tunisia and Algeria.

Electronic wizardry helps in search for minerals

By R.A.J. Arthur
London Press Survey

LONDON--The use of remote sensing in the search for minerals has taken its biggest leap forward since the introduction of earth satellite imagery to survey land resources.

The identification of a new copper-molybdenum deposit in Argentina on the video scanners of a London company—Programmed Neuro Cybernetics Ltd.—has given practical proof of a breakthrough by a research team at London's Imperial College. The new system is known as SIMSA, which is an acronym for Supercooled Infrared Multi-spectral Survey and Analysis.

Programmed Neuro Cybernetics has its headquarters only a stone's throw from the King's Road, Chelsea, an elegant London street known to millions of young people for its advanced fashions. To those who know the electronics industry, it is no cause for surprise that the search for copper in Argentina should be carried out by geologists comfortably seated at a video screen in Chelsea.

Reflected sunlight. For some years the remote sensing data provided by the United States Landsat satellite system has enormously simplified and cut the cost of surveying vast areas. From a height of 900 kilometres Landsat provides a mass of data; but the information it generates depends on reflected sunlight, and its resolution is not fine enough to meet all the needs of the geologist.

A team headed by Prof. Walter Wolford of Imperial College devised an ingenious way to overcome these limitations. It was possible to obtain more detailed information by using the digital approach to produce more and more numbers to be correlated by bigger and better computers. But the Imperial College team chose instead analog approach, because it wanted some-how to tap the expertise—the "ground truth and local knowledge"—accumulated from years of experience of mineral searches, and even the touch of intuition that the geologist has in his own computer, the human brain.

The company's name, Programmed Neuro Cybernetics, signifies that the brain is an integral part of the system. Putting a geologist into the information gathering system turns a science into an art and introduces a range and flexibility that in the present state of computer science outstrips the digital method. The system is based on a complex infrared line scan unit operating in different but adjacent wavebands, with an analyser handling multi-channel information on continuous roll film.

Maps of Peru, Chile, the Atlas Mountains of North Africa and many other parts of the world are being

around the Chelsea office. At the time of writing, the London staff are eagerly awaiting the arrival of film from the company's Volpar Turbo-Beech 18 aircraft, named Discovery, which has been overflying Peru in the third stage of a search.

Wavelength "signature". The first stage is simply to obtain the now conventional multi-spectral data from the Landsat satellites which record the sun's reflected energy, with the reflection characteristics expressed in terms of wavelength in a spectrum. Every substance has its characteristic wavelength "signature" by which it can be identified.

Stage two subjects the data to multi-spectral analysis. Landsat colour transparencies are displayed on equipment which makes possible exact classification, so that areas of geological interest can be picked out.

Also in the second stage is an input of "ground truth and local knowledge" gained by the plodding methods of ordinary geology. Thus, although a particular type of configuration might mean one thing in one place and another somewhere else, the geologist is able to make the mental leap of understanding and assess what it signifies in the area under study. The essence of the breakthrough lies in a system that lets him confront disparate data at the same time.

Stage three brings still another group of data to bear by overflying the area of interest in the aircraft. Aerial cameras record two kinds of energy—solar wavebands (two kinds of energy—solar energy reflected by the earth, and the earth's own emitted heat, which rises from the great depths where precious minerals are born. The wavebands are carefully selected on the basis of information from the earlier analysis. Flights are made in daylight, after dark and before dawn so that allowance can be made for the effect of the time of day.

Photographic record. An in-flight recorder makes a photographic record which allows the entire trip to be replayed, with the pitch and roll of the aircraft taken into account. In the third stage, geologists also go out to conduct ground checks on features of special interest. The final stage is the multi-spectral analysis of the SIMSA infrared data. Here the second kind of energy, the earth's own emitted heat, has great significance. The aim is to locate what geologists call a hydrothermal alteration, which is a place where minerals are driven to the surface by heat currents deep down in the

Earth. Since the ore bodies conduct heat better than surrounding material, they give more rapid heat transfer from deep origins up through the thermal alteration, and this is reflected in surface heat levels. The junction between the core and the exterior of the alteration is where precious metals may occur.

The secret of SIMSA is to place in the hands of the photo-geologist an electronic tool known as Feature Space, which he can use in a flexible and creative way. Operating it is a bit like playing one of those video games where something has to be manoeuvred into a box.

A box on the screen encloses an area in feature space according to the usual X and Y coordinates of a graph, but is not quite the same as space on the ground. Every material has its own "spectral signature" in the infrared wavebands, and in practice four wavebands are used. The computer takes the reading in one band or a combination of bands to obtain the X coordinate, and similarly takes the second band or the remaining bands to obtain the Y coordinate. The spectral signature of a particular material picked up on all four wavebands will show up on the

screen as a cluster of dots at one point in Feature Space.

Almost anything. The more of the material there is in the area covered, the denser will be the cluster. But a cluster by itself can mean almost anything depending on the nature of the area, and in making an interpretation the photo-geologist must bring his knowledge to bear.

If he thinks he may have found ore deposits, he interrogates the computer using a cursor in the form of a cross, which can be moved to any point on the screen. He focuses this on the cluster, and the system will tell him whether the dots represent gravel, silt, salt pans, vegetation or something else.

After the cursor has been used, the next step depends on the photo-geologist's own intelligence. With the Feature Space tool he can divide, add and subtract images at will to obtain the display that will answer all his questions.

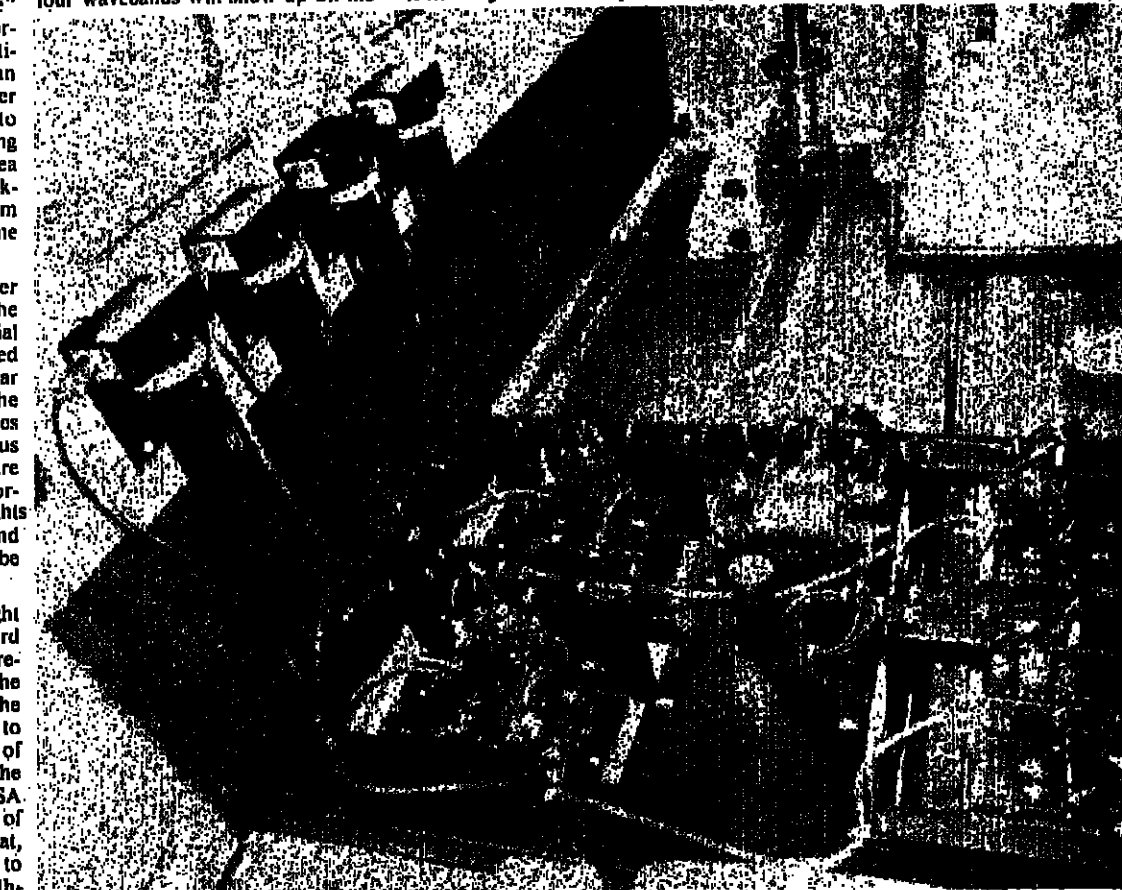
Development of SIMSA began in 1976 when Wolford's team first utilised the Landsat information in pictographic rather than numerical form. The early stages of the project were funded by Britain's Royal Society, and

later private industry provided help. Hawker Siddeley supplies the infrared technology as a spin-off from defence research.

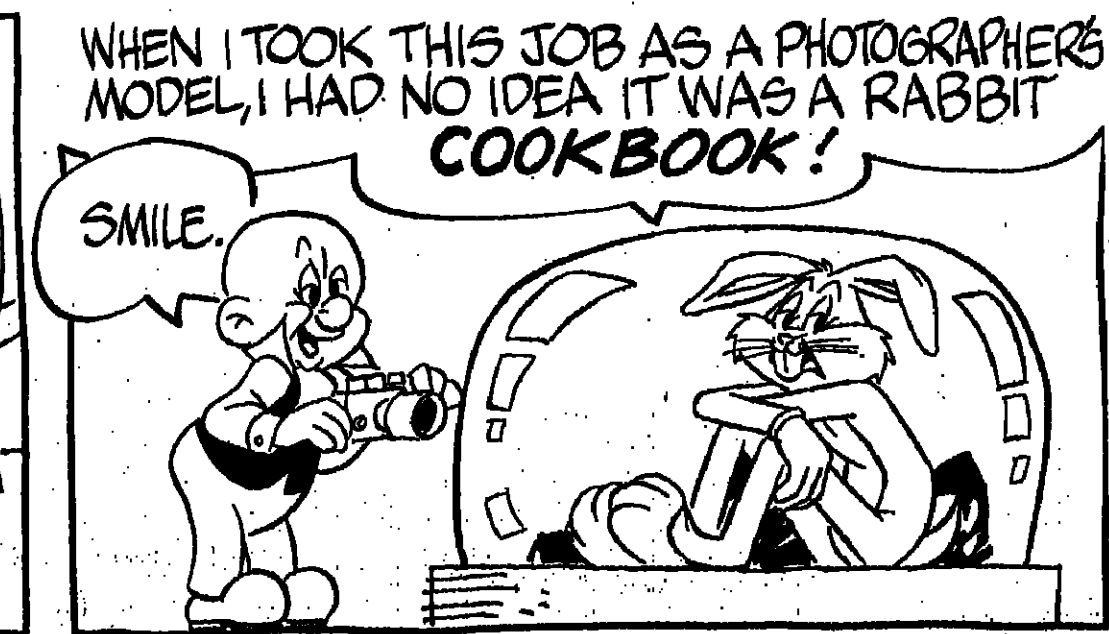
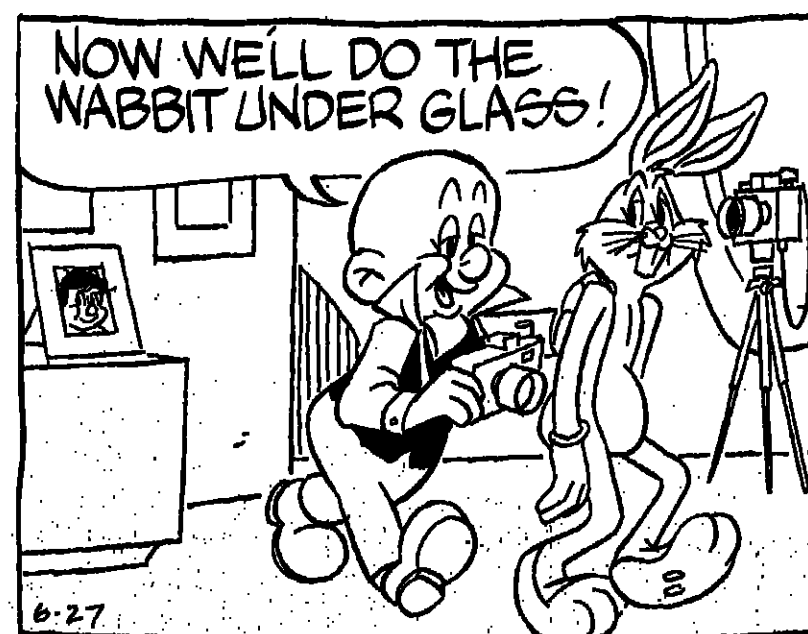
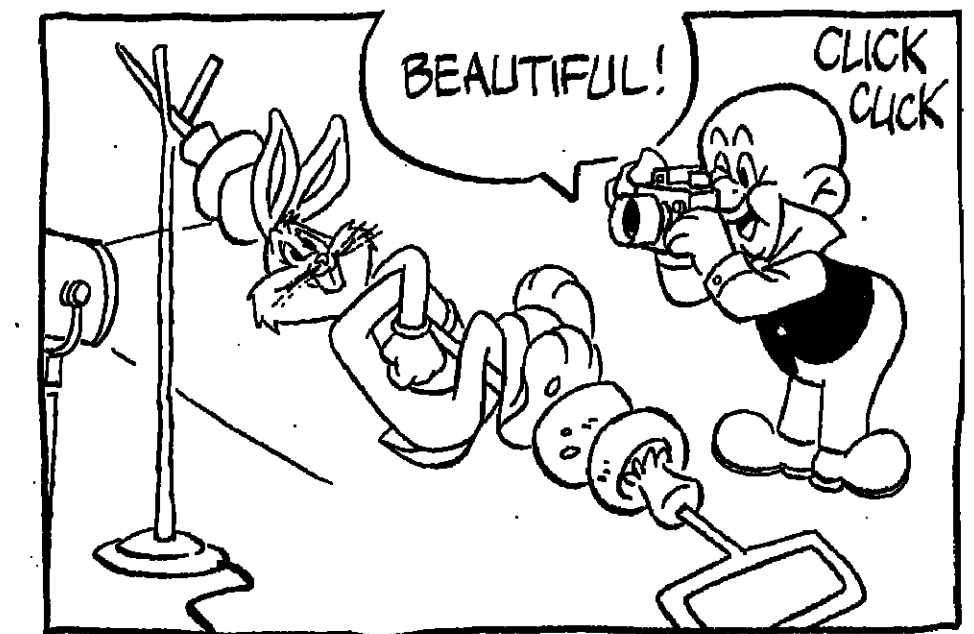
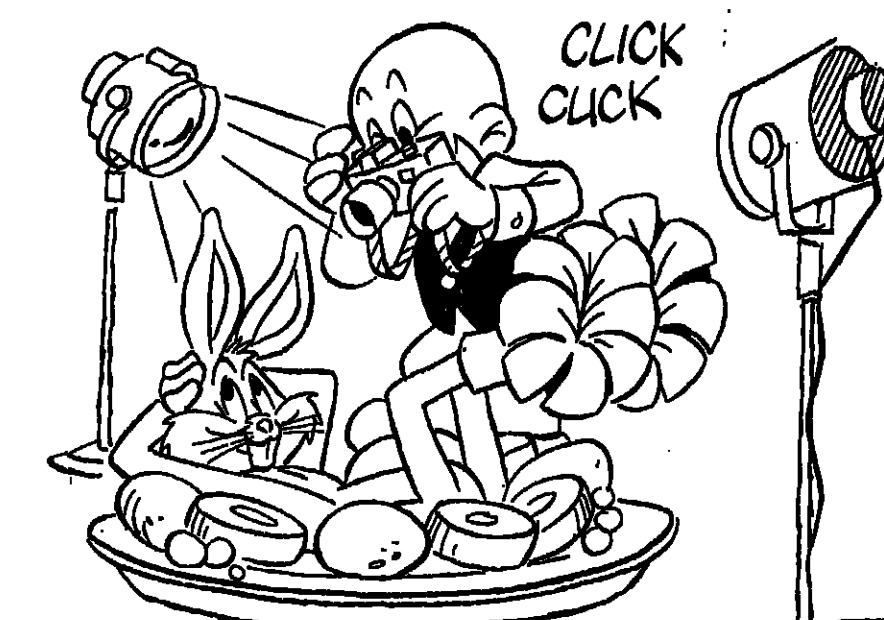
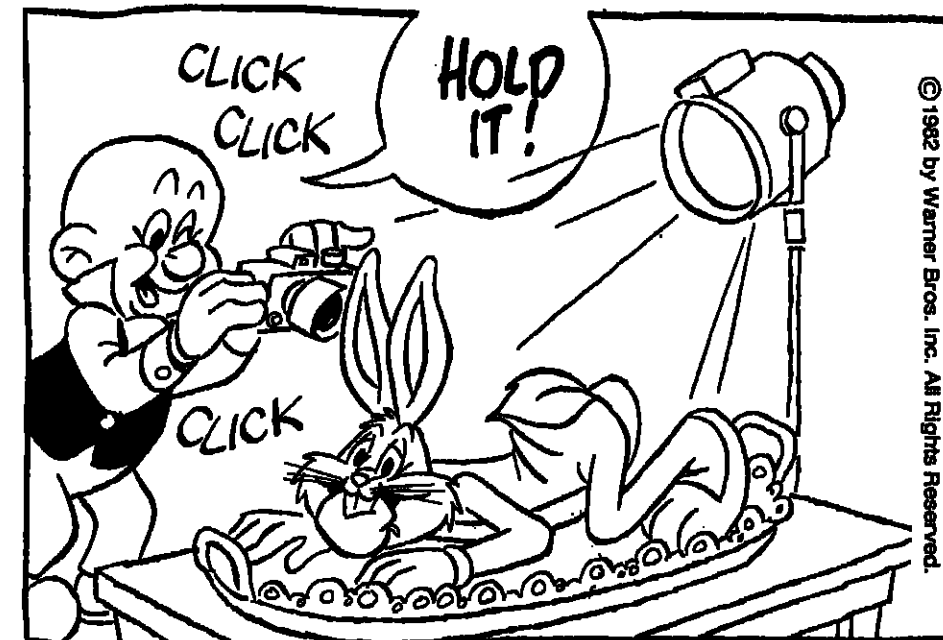
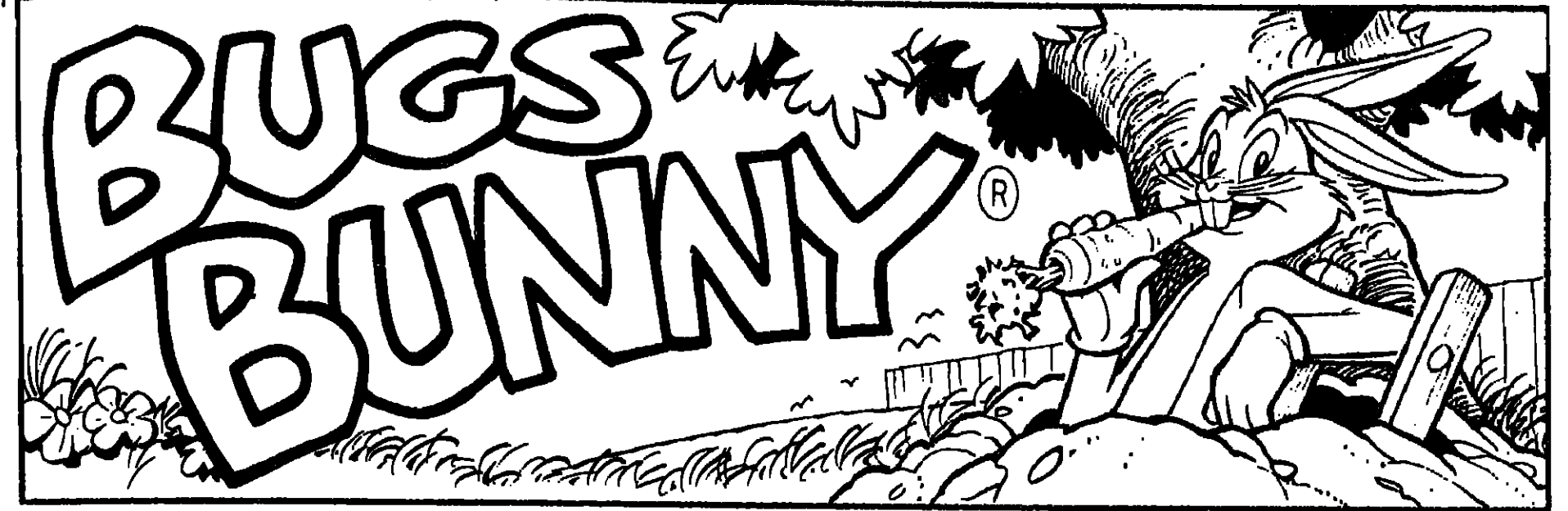
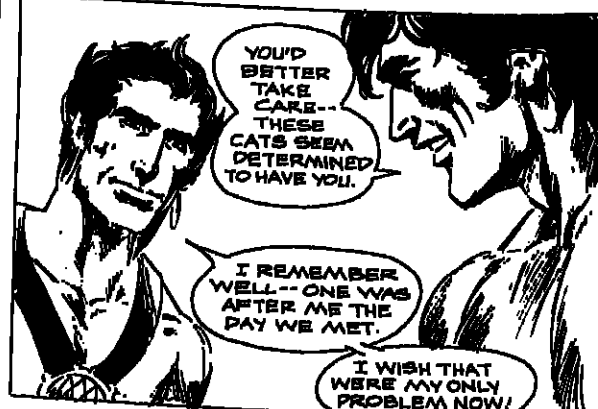
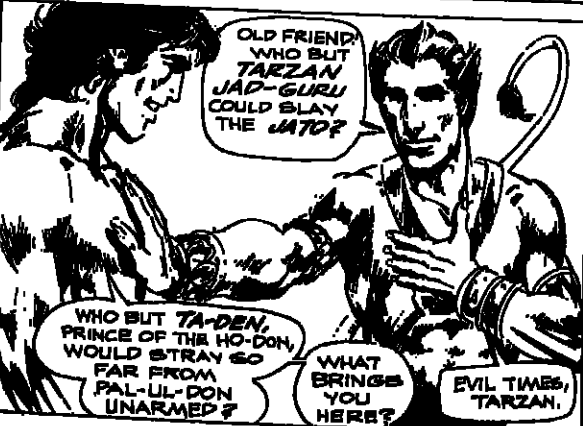
A vital tool. The chairman of Programmed Neuro Cybernetics is Paul Brauner, who previously headed British Smelter Constructors. With him on the board is George Hough, whose links are with Hawker Siddeley, British Smelter Constructors and the Imperial College team. Britain's Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and Institute of Geological Sciences are backing the new system.

SIMSA is seen by Programmed Neuro Cybernetics as a vital tool in the field of world resources utilisation—especially in mining. From the viewpoint of countries with resource development programmes, SIMSA can provide a relatively cheap inventory of national resources. The system is not limited to minerals, and can deal with other resources.

In searching for minerals, the hard slog of a geological survey on the ground is still necessary, but in alliance with SIMSA it becomes much more precise. At the same time the cost of drilling could be cut by a factor of two.



SIMSA's four line scan sensors mounted in the aircraft. The cylinders on the left contain liquid nitrogen, which is used to cool the sensors and so to increase their sensitivity.



INTIMATE STARCASTS

By Henry Arnold • Week commencing 5 August 1982

CAPRICORN -- December 21st to January 19th



Some of your plans may have to be altered slightly during this week, owing to the unexpected visit of a very dear person. You could find that a friend is trying to interfere with your routine, so you will need to have a lot of patience with them. A relative's good advice may be quite a help to you regarding a friendship that has proved to be rather disappointing. The indications are that you will be feeling very ambitious this week.

AQUARIUS -- January 20th to February 18th



A lucky break seems to be in store for you some time during this coming week, financially, and you should now be able to afford some extra treats. Where social affairs are concerned, there should be an added sparkle, due to the presence of someone new in your circle. You would be well advised not to throw your hand in if you are unsuccessful at first in a new venture, for the indications are that there will be a second chance in the very near future.

PISCES -- February 19th to March 20th



Some forthright speaking on your part should do much to clear up a misunderstanding with a member of the opposite sex, and result in a closer bond. Your mind will be full of good ideas during this coming week, and a superior at your place of work will be very impressed by your originality. Your will find that this week is a favourable one in most directions, so by trying hard, you should be able to achieve most of what you set out to do.

ARIES -- March 21st to April 20th



This is a very good week where your working life is concerned, for you will have no worries at all in this direction, and you should be happy where romance is concerned. This will probably be a rather changeable week, and it would be much better for you not to get involved in petty arguments. A rather exciting journey is indicated for you around midweek, with some very interesting people.

TAURUS -- April 21st to May 20th



You will find that there will be a good deal of wisdom in the advice which you receive from friends during this coming week, and you would be well advised to listen carefully. Although you may not be feeling at your very best this week, do try to be extra diplomatic, as it is very important for your future. Try not to allow a personal problem to dominate your mind, for, with time, you will find that this will almost solve itself.

GEMINI -- May 21st to June 20th



News which you may have been waiting for, concerning a member of your family, should now arrive during this week, and have a calming effect. A social arrangement may have to be postponed at rather short notice, but you will thoroughly enjoy the splendid week, and you can count on much cooperation from colleagues around you to make most of your plans work out successfully.

CANCER -- June 21st to July 21st



Avoid interfering in an argument between two of your friends, or you could find yourself rather deeply involved. You could be tempted to make a break with a friend, but before doing so, you would be wise to give the whole matter serious consideration. An especially lucky week in the romantic field is indicated for you, due to an introduction to an attractive member of the opposite sex. Domestic affairs may be rather bothersome, but these should be short-lived.

LEO -- July 22nd to August 21st



Some time during this week, you may be called upon to fulfill a promise of assistance that you made casually some time ago, and completely forgot about. You should try to steer clear of emotional entanglements, and try to cheer a loved one who has been feeling rather depressed of late. Buying things on impulse will cause you disappointments, so you should be wary on your shopping trips during this week.

VIRGO -- August 22nd to September 21st



A surprise outing at the weekend will be arranged by a romantic partner, giving a highlight to your week. In the financial field, things appear to be looking up, and you should be able to settle an obligation during this coming week. A satisfactory solution will come in sight to a slight difficulty in your working life, and you should be able to cope much more easily with most affairs.

LIBRA -- September 22nd to October 22nd



You may have been worrying slightly over a rift between you and a dear one, but the indications are that you should come together again during this coming week. You may find yourself having to smooth over a disagreement between two close friends around you at the weekend, but this will be worthwhile. You should be able to clear up a slight domestic bother by bringing things right into the open.

SCORPIO -- October 23rd to November 21st



Affairs should run much more smoothly if you give way to a partner rather than being dogmatic in your ideas. You could find yourself temporarily in new surroundings, and on the whole, this should be a week of great variety. A visit to an older person should turn out to be to your advantage, as they may have an extremely pleasing proposition to put to you. Somebody very close to you may be in great need of patience and understanding.

SAGITTARIUS -- November 22nd to December 20th



A minor complication could arise in an arrangement concerning some travel, but a kindly relative should help to overcome this. This is an excellent week for reviving old associations, and friends whom you have not seen for some time should be delighted if you contact them. You may be feeling just a little strung up emotionally, so now is the time to have things out, and then you will find that all should be well once again.

Birthday information charts

Thursday 5 August

Birthday Greetings to You. The workers among you could find yourselves doing quite a lot of travelling which could link up with your business during the next four months, and you should, in consequence, be able to fulfill an ambition which could bring both a lot of happiness to yourself and to someone else very close to you. Small financial improvements are strongly indicated towards the end of January, and just providing that you are careful neither give nor to lend too freely, this could be of considerable help to you at a later date.

Some very useful advice given to you by a close friend during December could have a lasting influence on your private affairs. One member of your family could cause you a little anxiety, but this should soon blow over, leaving quite a lot of harmony and happiness in the home, and could prove to be a clearing of the air for you.

Friday 6 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your career is concerned, the indications are that this will be a year of opportunity and success, and in the financial field, there will be much improvement. There should be very few worries about income if you have made the most of recent changes. On the emotional side, there is a good deal ahead of you in this direction. Whatever your age or circumstances, there should be some exciting romantic experiences, but don't be possessive and jealous -- allow your loved ones to have freedom.

The number 9 will be lucky for you during the next two or three months. The year ahead will bring both security and happiness to both young and old. In the social field, a very gay round of activities appears to be in store for you.

An opportunity to travel could be presented to you, which you should accept without hesitation.

Saturday 7 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your health is concerned, you should not get over-tired, and do not let your nerves rule you, and there is no reason why you should not be feeling and looking 100 per cent fit.

Personal problems which may have been worrying you quite a bit recently, should be straightened out during the next couple of months. Someone very close to you may arouse your impatience, because of what seems to you their exaggerated outbursts, but in the end, you will both come to the same decision. Where your working life is concerned, your career shows a marked improvement after November, and money matters will definitely be on the upward trend as a result, making all the hard work which you have been putting in seem well worthwhile.

Romance appears to be particularly well started around December period.

Sunday 8 August

Birthday Greetings to You. A lot of good luck appears to be in store for you during this coming year, starting with a surprise financial windfall around the October period. For the next six months, at least, almost all aspects of your life are favoured, particularly where a firm new friendship is concerned.

A close relative may cause you some anxiety during the latter part of the year, and responsibility could fall on your shoulders at a rather inopportune time. The hard work which you may have been putting into your career during the last year is going to pay off large dividends during the next two months. By November, you will find yourself in a highly desirable position, with a startling improvement in finances.

Your health shows signs of much improvement during this coming year.

Monday 9 August

Birthday Greetings to You. A child born into your family during the months of December or January will bring a strengthening of family ties, and much happiness, especially to the older members of the family. For the younger ones among you, there is a strong indication of a lasting romance, and for the older ones, a social life that will increase in a variety and brightness as the year proceeds.

An opportunity to travel will in all probability come your way at the beginning of January. As a result, you will meet old friends and make several new ones, and enjoy yourself enormously. Luck in financial affairs will be linked with the numbers 1 and 8. You should be feeling much more settled and secure after January.

Tuesday 10 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your health is concerned, this should be really excellent during this coming year, but do not allow old worries to get you down, and affect your nerves. Where your social life is concerned, the coming 12 months should be remarkably successful, with many new friendships indicated as your circle widens.

In your personal life, for the eligible ones, marriage is quite likely some time during this coming year. A deep romance is indicated but care should be taken in the early stages. Financial affairs should improve quite a lot now. In two months' time, your income should be increased, and this will put you on a new path.

You appear to make quite a lot of headway at work this year. If someone in an influential position gives you some advice, you would be very well advised to accept it, for it should lead to promotion in the near future.

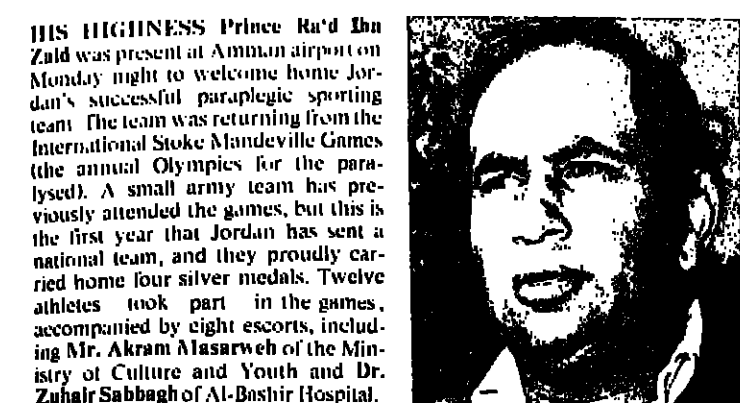
Wednesday 11 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Travel and romance appear to be linked for you during this coming year, and it is quite likely that the young and eligible ones among you will be engaged or married by their next anniversary. Family problems may fall on your shoulders but you will not regret any efforts you make, and the responsibility will be eased around the late autumn time, when another person will take over.

The money situation should become quite a lot easier, as earnings are quite likely to increase to some extent. Where social activities are concerned, your friendships, and one of these is likely to do you an unexpected favour.

Your health appears to be very satisfactory this year. It should present no worries for you, and any anxiety you may have had over a loved one's illness will very soon be eased, as they appear to take a turn for the better.

Paraplegic prizewinners return



Prince Ra'd Isha Zaid

HIS HIGHNESS Prince Ra'd Isha Zaid was present at Amman airport on Monday night to welcome home Jordan's successful paraplegic sporting team. The team was returning from the International Stoke Mandeville Games (the annual Olympics for the paralysed). A small army team has previously attended the games, but this is the first year that Jordan has sent a national team, and they proudly carried home four silver medals. Twelve athletes took part in the games, accompanied by eight escorts, including Mr. Akram Alasirweh of the Ministry of Culture and Youth and Dr. Zuhair Sabbagh of Al-Bashir Hospital.

• COMINGS AND goings at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Front Office Manager Pierre Aoun and Guest Relations Officer Maha H. Elias have just returned from Dubai. They attended a workshop for front office/ guest relations at the Dubai Intercontinental. Representatives from all Middle Eastern Intercon's were gathered to discuss how to make life easier for staff and guests alike. Subjects covered included how to handle VIP's, time management for managers and telephone sales techniques. Pierre and Maha can now compare notes with Osama Dabbas, another hotel staffer who has just returned from Germany with a diploma in Hotel Management and is now working in the hotel's Sales Department.



Intercontinental's happy students

• FULL MARKS for persistence must go to Jordan Television Director of International Relations Lina Gress Lina started working for a masters degree in psychology at the American University of Beirut, back in the 1960s. She completed the preliminary requirements but, before she had the chance to complete her thesis, life got in the way. In 1966 Lina worked in Jerusalem on the original Jerusalem Star. In 1967 she was a founder member of the Jordan Television staff, working with Director-General Mohammad Kamal in the Third Circle building which is now home to the American Centre. Now, more than 15 years later, and having transferred to the University of Jordan, Lina has completed her thesis, on T.V. violence and its effects on children. Her only problem now is that the thesis is written in English, but must be submitted to the university in Arabic. Once the translation is finished she will finally be ready to graduate, though she admits that after all, this time her heart is solidly in her television work and child psychology has rather lost its fascination!



Sophia Loren

• ITALIAN SCREEN Actress Sophia Loren is pictured in Rome, during a press conference in which she announced her intention not to go to Hollywood but to continue her career in Europe.

5 AUGUST, 1982

people

Invitation to a bash

Ya'qoub Salim

Invitation to a bash

"Hello?"
"Hello?"
"Mr. Haddad?"
"Yes?"
"Can you help with my latest invoice, number 503?"
"Hello?"
"Mr. Haddad?"
"Wrong number." CLICK

I was about to slam the receiver down and turn away with my usual impressions. But I remembered that one can get help. Replacing the receiver gently I proceeded to the library, got out my well-thumbed edition of Musturson's The Complaint Basher and found on page 113 the following description of the sport of telephone demolition:

Telephone demolition, or phone-bashing as it is known in the West, originated in 1889 in Asia Minor, where it was found to be an energetic and enjoyable alternative to lawn tennis. Since that time many refinements of technique, scoring and strategy have been introduced, and phone-bashing now enjoys international popularity.

Unlike most competitive sports, phone-bashing can be played solo; indeed, most aficionados prefer to play alone. The competition is limited strictly to the player versus the phone set, which invariably loses.

As the name implies, phone-bashing involves trying to do away with the instrument of frustration in as creative and complete a manner as possible.

The standard method followed by the majority of modern bashers is the Window Gambit, in which the inflated player rips the cord out of the wall and bursts the offending instrument through the window; thus adding to his score a bonus for smashed glass. This technique, however, has not yet gained great popularity in Jordan, as a drop of at least 20 stories is generally required to ensure complete demolition. Few office buildings in Amman rise beyond eight or 10 stories, making for anticlimactic bashes.

More widely used in Jordan—in keeping with the rapid pace of development and reconstruction—is the Jackhammer Jolt. It requires careful planning and a clear head, as the player, despite his or her anger, must carefully remove the instrument to a nearby construction site, then use a pneumatic drill to effect its thorough and aesthetic demise. Employees of contracting companies are more likely to use this technique than other office workers; it should however, be noted that contracting company secretaries are noted for their higher-than-average rate of discharges.

The French, with a long and admirable history of bashing, handle the sport with their usual flair and panache. Players in Paris, the capital of world phone-bashing, are known for such innovations as the Dynamite Dial, the Seine Sizzle and the Meatgrinder Option.

هوليدى إن

بوفية غدا،
على تراس البركة
ايام الجمعة والاحد



Celebratory tea party at the British Council

• THERE WAS a happy group enjoying tea in the British Council garden last week. They were all students who have received scholarships to study in Britain in 1982. Most of the students will be working for a masters degree and their specialties cover a remarkable range. Mohammad Shadarma of the University of Jordan will study instrumentation, Turki Bani Khalid of the University Language Centre will work for a masters in applied linguistics, while Majida Bitar of the Ministry of Education will study educational evaluation and management. On the science side, Ahmad Khalil of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture will study plant propagation, Colonel Da'ad Shouqah Al-Khalaf of the King Hussein Medical Centre will be taking a masters in nursing and Doctor Samir Salti of the Ministry of Agriculture will be working on spectrophotometry and chromatography. Also at the party Ghazi Blaseh (conservation studies) and Mohammad Makhel (evaluation and measurement). Most of the students will be away for one to two years. We hope they enjoyed their afternoon in the sunshine before such a long stay in Britain. (photo by Jack Rigg)

THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

Zohrab: A Jordanian focusing on Jordan

By John Lofthouse

ZOHRAB MARKARIAN - best known by his given name, which graces all examples of his work - is arguably the best, and surely the most prominent, photographer in Jordan. I recently got a chance to talk with Zohrab at his studio, to discuss his overall photographic work and his ultimate appointment as official photographer to His Majesty King Hussein and the royal family.

"I have always had an interest in photography," Zohrab said. "It probably stems from the fact that my brother was a photographer and I would occasionally assist him in his work; but my decision to become a professional photographer was prompted by an exhibition which took place in Amman."

"It was in the early seventies, when little had been done in the photography field at that time. The photographs in the exhibition were scenes of Jordan's tourist and archaeological sights, which was all well and good - but what really struck me was that they were all taken by a photographer who had been commissioned from overseas. I made up my mind there and then that, as a Jordanian, I would and could take photographs of comparable or better quality than those taken by a visitor."

Zohrab began in an unofficial capacity to take photographs of Jordan and, on occasion, the Royal Family. This led him to mount his first exhibition, which was under the patronage of the late queen Alia. His work showed such promise that the late queen arranged for him to study photography for one year in the United States.

The course was designed to familiarise photographers with all latest developments in cameras, camera equipment, and developing techniques. On completion of the course, he had hoped to apprentice himself to a professional photographer in the United States. But the year passed very quickly, and his work in Amman called him home.

Whirlwind. On his return in 1977 Zohrab was appointed official photographer of the Royal Family. He says that he finds this position immensely rewarding because he is a Jordanian serving his King, and also because it gives him great satisfaction as an artist. His daily schedule is comparable to that of a whirlwind tour. He travels with King Hussein and Queen Noor when they have overseas engagements, and he is constantly at work in the palaces photographing visiting dignitaries as well as travelling around the kingdom covering royal events and military exercises.

On top of this he runs his small studio in Jabal Amman. Zohrab's great dream is the completion of his book, which will be a photographic essay on the King and the royal family. Over the past few years he has accumulated about 2,000 slides. Of these, he has chosen about 150 for inclusion in his book, which he hopes will be a collector's item. Many of these slides will, he says, be previously unpublished shots, which will cover royal occasions both here and abroad as well as candid shots of the King and Queen at home with their children.

Asked what he looks for in a particular shot, Zohrab replied: "I'm very concerned with light, and by light I mean natural. I hate using a flash. Light can make a beautiful object look ugly, and vice versa; and I try to take advantage of this." He seldom uses a tripod - which, he says, detracts from the spontaneity of his work. "It's too cumbersome. The time wasted in setting up a tripod can be crucial, and can mean the difference between an exquisite shot and one that isn't worth the paper it's printed on. It's a matter of now or never."

Kodak fan. Zohrab prefers travelling light. More often than not, he simply arms himself with his Leica, a couple of extra lenses and two or three filters. He's a great fan of Kodak film, saying that their 100 ASA is probably the best for Jordanian conditions.

The use of filters is also very important in the climate of Jordan. "They are important, particularly when one is working against time," he said. "With a good filter you can create a sunset an hour before it actually happens." For visitors to Petra, for example, he suggests using a polarizing or neutral density filter to cut down on the harsh glare and deep shadows. This will create a more balanced picture. The blue or magenta cast in photographs taken in bright sunlight can be remedied by using a skylight filter. In fact, one should always utilize a skylight filter when working out of doors and in bright sunlight. Not only does it absorb blue and magenta casts, but it also protects your lens from dust, sand and the occasional fingerprint.

Zohrab's ultimate long-range plan, which he says will take many years, is to prepare a portfolio of photographs which will cover each and every part of the kingdom. This may take many years to complete, but he will be fulfilling a goal which he set when he first saw that foreign exhibition in Amman almost 10 years ago.

The photo on these pages are examples of Zohrab's work with the royal family.



"I made up my mind that, as a Jordanian, I would and could take photographs of comparable or better quality than those taken by a visitor."



Candid shots of Jordan's beloved families



Zohrab's great dream is the completion of his book, which will be a photographic essay on the King and the royal family. The book includes 150 pictures.



RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz (AM), 99 MHz (FM Stereo) & 9.560 MHz (SW)

07:00-12:00	Morning Show (ex Friday) (News at 07:30, 10:00)	Saturday	Play of the Week (45 minutes) Great Books of Islam (15 minutes)
12:00-12:05	News Summary	Sunday	Jazz Hour
12:05-14:00	Pop Session (ex Friday) (News Summary at 13:00)	Monday	Sports Round-up (30 minutes) In concert (30 minutes)
14:00-14:10	News Bulletin	Tuesday	Top Twenty
14:10-14:30	Instrumentals (ex Friday)	Wednesday	Over a Cup of Tea (30 minutes) Story Time (30 minutes)
14:30-15:00	In Concert	19:00-19:30	Newsdesk
Thursday	Over a Cup of Tea	19:30-20:00	Date with a Star (ex Friday and Saturday)
Friday	Picnic Time	20:00-21:58	Evening Show (ex Friday and Saturday)
Saturday	Country Music	21:58-22:00	News Summary at 21:00 (News Head lines and Sign off)
Monday	Now Music		
Tuesday	Concert Hour		
Wednesday	News Summary		
15:00-16:00	News Summary		
16:00-16:05	Instrumentals		
16:05-16:30	Old Favourites		
16:30-17:00			
17:00-18:00			
Thursday	Special Feature, Pop Session		
Friday	Picnic Time, Pop Session		
Saturday	Jordan Weekly		
Sunday	Special Feature		
Monday	Listeners' Choice		
Tuesday	25 Years of Rock		
Wednesday	Science Report, Pop Session		
18:00-18:05	Talking Points, Pop Session		
18:05-19:00	News Summary		
Thursday	Great Books of Islam (30 minutes)		
Friday	Melody Time (30 minutes) Top Twenty		

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6

18:30-19:00	French Programme	Wednesday	The Two of Us
19:00-19:20	News in French	Thursday	100 Great Paintings
19:30-19:45	News in Hebrew	Friday	Levi's Man
19:45-20:00		Saturday	Family
Thursday	Art of Mime	Sunday	Saturday Variety Show
Friday	Sport is Fun	Monday	Nanny (Trompe L'oeil)
Saturday	Crazy World of Sport	Tuesday	Play of the Week (After July)
Sunday	Young Dimension	Wednesday	We'll Meet Again
Monday	Physics	Thursday	Documentary
Wednesday	Olympic Minutes	22:00-22:15	
20:00-20:30	News in Arabic	22:15-24:00	News in English
20:30-21:10		Thursday	(Arabic News Summary at 23:00)
Thursday	What's Happening: 100	Friday	Movie of the Week
Friday	Great Paintings	Saturday	The Name of the Game
Saturday	Seconds Out	Sunday	Feature Film
Sunday	Angie, Doctor	Monday	Hart to Hart
Monday	Jordan in Islamic History	Tuesday	The Love Boat
Tuesday	Terry and June (Writing on the Wall)	Wednesday	The Secrets of Midland Heights
	100 Great Paintings	Thursday	Big Hawaii

BBC WORLD SERVICE

1413 KHz, 1323 KHz, 720 KHz, 702 KHz, 639 KHz

WORLD NEWS: Daily at 05:00, 07:00, 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, 13:00, 15:00, 18:00, 19:00, 20:00, 22:00, 24:00, 01:00

NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN: Daily at 05:05, 13:05, 20:05, also Sat and Sun at 09:05

FINANCIAL NEWS: Mon to Fri at 24:30, repeated Tue to Sat at 04:45, 11:30

STOCK MARKET REPORT: Mon to Fri at 21:39

NEWSDESK: Daily at 06:00, 08:00

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS: Mon to Fri at 07:09, 09:09, 15:09, 22:09

CULTURAL CENTRES

HOTELS

RENT-A-CAR

AIRLINE COMPANIES

EMERGENCIES

GENERAL

HOSPITALS

POLICE

FIRE

TELEPHONE

RADIO

TV

THE JERUSALEM STAR

RADIO & TV HIGHLIGHTS



DORAN CLARK as Ann Dulles, JORDAN CHRISTOPHER as Guy Millington, MARTHA SCOTT as Margaret Millington

Best Seller
Secrets of Midland Heights

"Midland Heights" is Lorimar's and David Jacobs' third dramatized, micro-cosmic look at American life. Like "Dallas" and "Knots Landing," the show spotlights an ensemble cast and explores interrelationships in a vital, contemporary community.

This time the emphasis is on youth—a group of high school and college-age boys and girls—and their parents. The setting is Midland Heights—a community in and of the American heartland. A town that straddles farmland and suburbia, past and present, Midland Heights is also a college town, and, in a way, a field—personal domain of Margaret Millington (MARTHA SCOTT). Margaret never hesitates to use her enormous power, but her exercise of power is always colored by her love for the town and her sense of responsibility for its future. Jordan TV, Tuesday at 22:15.

Joke by Joke by Art

Barry Took and his team present a selection of the humorous writings of the celebrated American columnist Art Buchwald, particularly his experiences in France — the tourists, the fashion, and wine-tasting. Ed Bishop appears as Art Buchwald and the supporting company comprises Alec Bregonzi, Neil Brennan, Sue Holderness and Michael McClain. BBC, Friday at 10:30.

The Modern English

Anthony Curtis continues his exploration of the progress of the English novel over the last 35 years. This week's novel is entitled:

Figures in the Carpet
Writers try to align present concerns with those of the past, through the use of the myth, as in Setting the World on Fire by Angus Wilson and Girl on a Swing by Richard Adams. BBC, Monday at 12:30.



JUNE WHITFIELD as June, TERRY SCOTT as Terry

Terry & June

Terry Scott and June Whitfield continue their successful screen marriage as 'Terry and June.' The fictitious problems which they meet, even as a happy and contented couple, are easily recognized by the average husband and wife as possible in their own homes. Terry and June are involved in their own problems of moving house. His next door neighbours, a young married couple, irritate Terry.

This week's programme is entitled:

Writing on the wall

Who is responsible for the obscene graffiti appearing in Terry and June's street? How did Terry get involved with a church-organised children's fancy dress parade? Is Terry a do-it-yourself genius or a public nuisance? Jordan TV, Monday at 20:30.

CALENDAR

The British Council invites you to attend the feature film "She Stoops to Conquer". A comedy of manners and romance set in 18th Century England, the film is based on Goldsmith's play of the same name. Tuesday, 3 August at 20:00.

M/V Logos International Book Exhibition and Sale, 29 July — 9 August Prince Hashem Birds Garden: Open daily from 10:00 to 13:00 and from 16:00 to 21:00.

On board the ship at Aqaba: Open daily from 16:00 to 20:00.

RADIO & TV HIGHLIGHTS



The "medical" team, left to right: Cyril Shaps, Michael Cochrane, producer Gordon House, Peter Tuddenham, Ronald Herdman, Denys Hawthorne, Jennifer Pierrey and Richard Derrington.

PLAY OF THE WEEK

Just What the Doctor Ordered!

Four plays with a distinctly "medical" theme, adapted for radio by Colin Davies, directed by Gordon House, and performed by the same team of actors. This week's play is entitled:

Dr. Knock

by Jules Romains

"Health" is a dirty word to Dr. Knock. It is illness that gives life its medical meaning, and the duty of every doctor is to discover what dire disease lurks beneath the innocent facade of the apparently "healthy" patient. The fact that this philanthropic interest in humanity also provides Dr. Knock with a fool-proof way of making his fortune, is a mere irrelevance, not worthy of mention. Peter Tuddenham plays Dr. Knock, and Ronald Herdman his long-suffering predecessor Dr. Parpariad. The translation is by Frank Hauser. BBC, Saturday at 20:30 rep Sunday at 13:30.

Nanny

WENDY CRAIG, one of television's best-known mums, gets an entirely new slant on life in her new series Nanny, looking after other people's children in the 1930's. This week's episode is entitled:

Trompe L'oeil
When Mrs Sackville confesses an affair with a young man, Barbara is unwillingly involved in blackmail, but gets a shock over a romantic attachment concerning herself. It is time to move on. Jordan TV, Sunday at 21:10.

25 Years of Rock

The years 1955-1979 mirrored in the most significant rock records of each year and set in perspective with broadcasts, newsreels and newspapers of the time. This week: the year 1973.

1973: Part of the Union — While Britain starts a three day week, President Nixon faces the Watergate Scandal. As war erupts in the Middle East, there are hopes of peace in Vietnam and while Mike Oldfield plays Tubular Bells, Pink Floyd show us the Dark Side of the Moon. BBC, Sunday at 20:30.

The Dragon and the Bear

Philip Short, for seven and a half years the BBC's correspondent in Peking and Moscow, concludes the series contrasting life in China and the Soviet Union and its likely development during the 1980's. His last talk entitled: The Prospect for a Better Future. BBC, Saturday at 23:00 rep Monday at 16:15 rep Wednesday at 12:15.

Two's Company

Julius Grace died a violent death at sea in 1940, but his ghostly memory remains to influence the thoughts and actions of his widow and two daughters twenty years later in Elizabeth Jane Howard's tautly emotional story. Starring Faith Brook, Cyd Hayman, John Carson and Raymond Francis. Jordan TV, Episode 1, Monday at 21:10.

The Hobbitt

Michael Hordern continues this 15 part reading of J.R.R. Tolkien's immortal tale of magic and adventure. This week's part is:

Inside Information

In which Bilbo encounters Smaug in his lair beneath the Lonely Mountain and discovers that even dragons are not invulnerable. BBC, Saturday at 10:15.

Concert Hall

Mendelssohn: Concert aria. Infection. Edde Moser (soprano) with the Gewandhaus Orchestra conducted by Kurt Masur. Mendelssohn Symphony No. 3 "Reformation". Bernard Haitink conducts the London Philharmonic Orchestra. BBC, Sunday at 17:15.

Keynotes

Pete Wingfield looks this month at four very different jazz pianists whose greatness and originality has brought them each a following far wider than jazz circles beginning this week with Oscar Peterson. BBC, Saturday at 06:30.

5 AUGUST, 1982

The Star Puzzler

ACROSS

- 1 Stupefy
7 Support
12 Of Wales
17 Matures
21 Wipes out
22 African tribe
23 Common-place
24 Soccer score
25 Chinese mile
28 Apt. tests
28 Certain pupils
30 Calm
32 Conjunction
33 Knight of TV
35 Burden
37 Spring bloom
38 Transaction
40 The Ebro, or Grande
41 Erbium symbol
43 Peel
45 Substance
47 Exist
48 Cry
49 Certain train
52 Remainder
54 Nodding
56 Fish story tellers
57 Get up
58 Linger
61 Aleutian Island
62 Tumble
63 Take one's part
64 Hebrew letter
66 Rubber tree
67 Guff gadget
68 Heavy staff
69 Samaritan symbol
71 Part of foot
72 Rabbit's relative
74 South

American animal

- 76 Unusual
77 Haggard heroine
78 Tin symbol
79 Harbinger
81 Zodiac sign
82 Danish Island
83 Mast
84 Simple
85 Skill
87 Knots
89 One way to fix eggs
90 Walks on 3 Down
92 Fuel
94 Epic tale
95 Drowsy
96 Peruses
97 Confirm
99 Wheel track
100 Carrots' companions

130 Dark red

- 132 Cease
134 Finished
135 Containers
136 NJ's neighbor
137 Flat fish
139 Waste metal
141 City train
142 Devoured
143 Greek letter
145 Piggins
147 Evergreen trees
149 Worm
152 Another
153 Felgn
155 Killed
157 Small valley
159 Greek letter
160 Vast ages
162 Threefold
164 Chemical compound
168 Previous
169 Passover meal
170 Acts
171 Cylindrical

16 Parts of feet

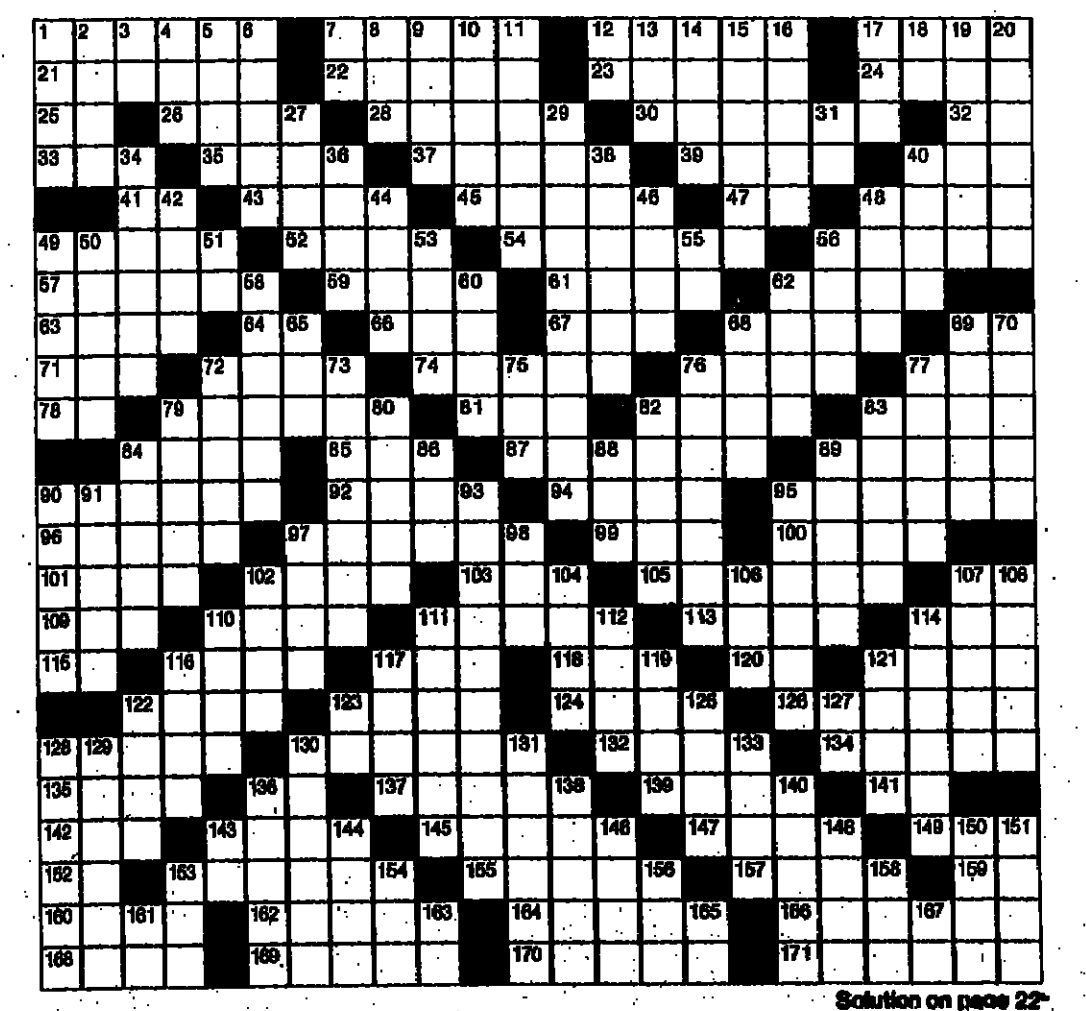
- 17 Mature
18 Proceed
19 Simpler
20 Sailing vessels
27 German district
29 States of affairs
31 Compass pt.
34 Determine
36 Attracted
38 Idle chatter
40 Actual
42 Foundation
44 Jacob's brother
46 Tardy
48 Trick
49 Endures
50 Hunter constellation
51 French article
53 Tip
55 Greek letter
58 Interlitter
58 Extras
60 River duck
62 Game at cards
65 Time period
68 Planet
69 Keen
70 Jolly
72 Flocks
73 Passes, as time
75 Footlike part
76 Told
77 Secret agents
79 Chiefs
80 Frock
82 Debate
83 Cut
84 Intended
86 Greek letter
88 Bern's river
89 Rain and hail
90 Fuse

91 Of the kidneys

- 93 Carries
95 Enthusiasm
97 Helps
98 High note
102 Hurl
104 Pieces (out)
106 Sheep
107 Fracas
108 Epee
110 Strikes
111 Looks pryling
112 Has a snack
114 Center
116 Cleaning tools
117 Transgresses
119 Rodents
121 Lion's pride
122 Path
123 LA's state
125 Outdoor game
127 Scale note
128 Frightens
129 Country
130 Ripe
131 Nabbed
133 Remunerated
136 Nuisances
138 Pester
140 Botanist's concern
143 College deg.
144 Among
146 Location
148 Wild plum
150 Barracuda
151 Father
153 Snake
154 Compass pt.
156 Actor Beatty
158 Transgress
161 Nickel symbol
163 Teutonic deity
165 Calcutta
166 Colne: Abbr.
167 Antagonist
3 Down

DOWN

- 1 Strip of leather
2 Great Lake
3 New Eng. state
4 Ship abbr.
5 Arctic animal
6 Bar legally
7 Terblum symbol
8 Tattered cloth
9 Single item
10 Play the banjo
11 Morose
12 Tidy, for abbr.
13 Bitter vetch
14 56 Across output
15 Gibraltar, e.g.



Solution on page 22